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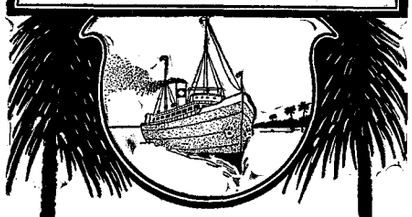

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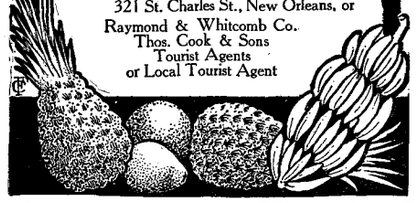

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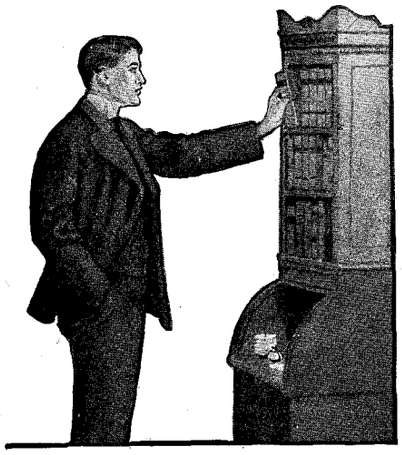

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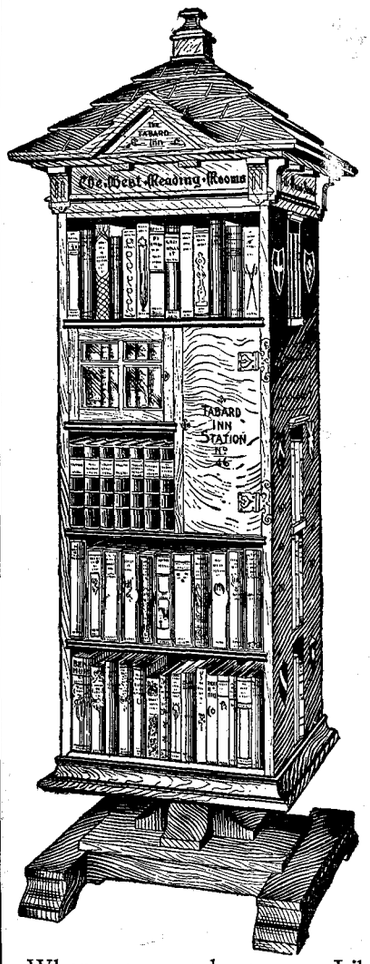

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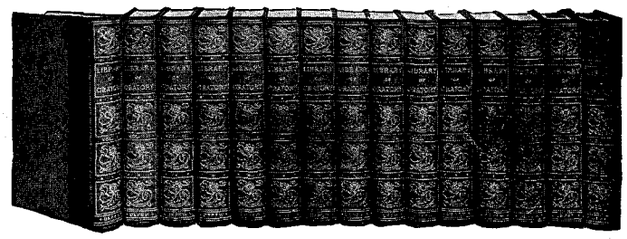

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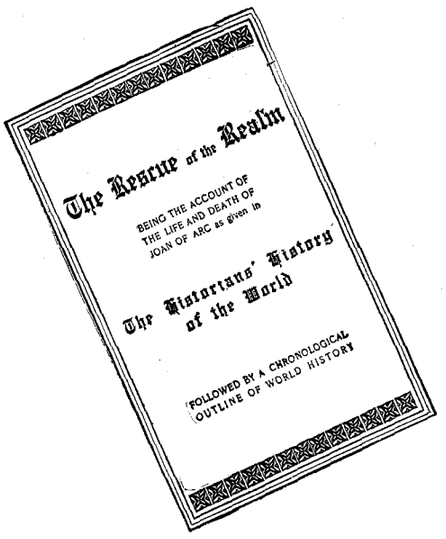
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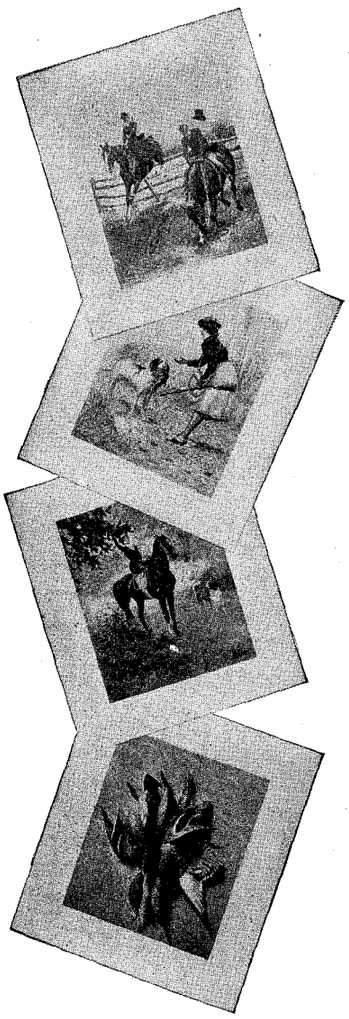

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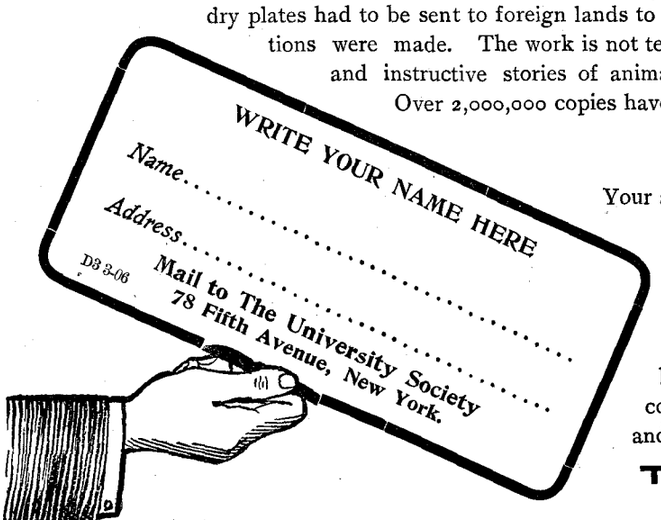

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., No. 9 NEW YORK, MARCH 3, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 828

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ARMSTRONG INSURANCE REPORT.

IT was a foregone conclusion that the public, and the press as reflecting its opinion, would welcome the report of the Armstrong committee in no uncertain terms. The one point particularly approved of is the unanimity of the committee; this, it is pointed out, gives the document the utmost possible force. That the report is bound to revolutionize the entire business of insurance all papers agree, for the other States were but waiting for the action of New York. Comment must of necessity be very general upon a report filling over three hundred closely-printed pages, all bearing strictly upon the matter in hand. The essential recommendations, in the opinion of the New York *American*, are these:

"1. The ejection by law of all present directors of insurance companies, and the election by policy holders of new directors.

"2. A law giving policy holders the right to vote in person or by mail, cancelling existing proxies and limiting the life of proxies to two months.

"3. No investments in stocks, no 'participation' in syndicates, and no profit or interest for an official in any loan except one made on his own policy.

"4. Political contributions prohibited.

"5. Stocks and bonds now held of a character not approved by the new law to be sold within five years.

"6. No more deferred dividend policies.

"7. Policy holders to have the right to sue without application to the Attorney-General."

If, adds the *American*, these recommendations are "made into law, and if the law is enforced, there could be no more use of policy holders' money to help the political party friendly to the managers of the insurance company." The greatest work that this committee has done, thinks the New York *World*, "is in demonstrating the ability of a legislative body to remedy a great evil. This report, following on the searching and thorough examination by Counsel Hughes, proves the superiority of a legislative inquest over an inquiry by a commission or any other body with only delegated powers. Great in value as are these insurance reforms, more valuable still is this xhibition of honesty, ability and integrity."

With regard to the severe comment of the Committee on Superintendent Hendricks and his department, the New York *Sun* makes this caustic observation:

"Severe as is the arraignment of the department by the committee's report, it is inadequate so far as concerns the individual responsibility of Mr. Hendricks. His own smug satisfaction with his perfunctory performance of the duties imposed upon him would seem grotesque if the consequences of his failure in office had not been so tremendous.

"No amount of new legislation, desirable and salutary as it may be, will safeguard the policy holders in the future any more than existing law has in the past if the next Superintendent of Insurance is another Francis Hendricks or another product of the Boss system which put him in that office."

Most papers agree that one of the most important recommendations is that relating to "deferred dividend" policies, in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*, "one of the most fruitful sources of abuse." These policies, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, and the virtual non-accountability of a company which writes them, are "very largely the root of past abuses."

While most papers agree with the Chicago *Daily News* that the recommendations urging that insurance companies be made to dispose of investment stocks within five years is a good one, the New York *Times* thinks it "arguable." The *Times*, moreover, optimistically believes that the mere publication of the investigation and of the report has already created reforms. It

THE ARMSTRONG INSURANCE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Front row (from left to right): Senator Daniel J. Riordan; Senator William J. Tully; Senator William W. Armstrong (chairman); Assemblyman James T. Rogers; and Assemblyman Robert L. Cox.

Back row: Assemblyman John McKeown; Ernest H. Wallace, assistant to the Attorney-General; Assemblyman William W. Wemple; William Blau; C. R. Hotaling, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate.

adds: "The cure has been accomplished, too, without the necessity of a resort to the courts." But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for one, is not nearly so cheerful. "Many of these recommendations," it thinks, "will be bitterly opposed at Albany, especially that restricting the amount of new business and the one relating to suits against companies." And the New York *Press* remarks:

"We write of these reforms as if they were already accomplished, but this is for convenience of composition. We are far from assuming their hearty reception by the Legislature. Already the Gradys and Raineses are rushing to the defense of the System from this onslaught. The howl for a hearing on the report, and long delay on the first step toward enactment of the Armstrong bills, are signs of a stormy passage to the statutes, if ever that port is reached while the pirates of Ryanism are abroad."

The New York *Evening Post*, already quoted, attaches special importance to the plan for the control of insurance companies; to quote:

"The practically important part of the committee's proposals regarding control of insurance corporations lies in its plan to authorize independent nominations at the hands of any group of one

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hundred policy holders, to require the companies to include all such candidates on ballots officially circulated by them, and to require that lists of policy holders be made accessible. It is possible that this plan will be further defined in subsequent discussion; what will at once attract attention is the committee's recommendation that, in order to give full scope to the new plan of voting, all of this year's annual meetings be postponed to November 15, within which time independent campaigns would be practicable. The bearing of this proposition on the present Mutual Life situation is too obvious to need statement."

Whether this plan will meet with opposition remains to be seen. But insurance company officials are already voicing their opposition against the recommendations requiring them to dispose of stocks and collateral trust bonds, to restrict expenses, to cease issuing preferred dividend policies and to limit the total new business of each company to $150,000,000 a year.

Take the report all in all, the press are eminently satisfied. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"To those who hoped for much, but feared the Committee would not have the courage to deal with plainly manifest evils, it will be a satisfaction. To some, mainly to be found in insurance circles and the financial world, it will be a bitter disappointment. By all others the report ought to be received with thankfulness that so much good has come out of the Committee's labors."

A TARIFF TRUCE WITH GERMANY.

WHEN Dr. Delbruck, the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry, declared to the Congress of German Chambers of Commerce, last week, that the German market "cannot do without a considerable part of American products," he merely repeated what our papers have been saying all along about the

IN BAD FORM FOR GOOD SHOOTING.
—Lovey in the Butte *Inter Mountain.*

futility of a German tariff war on this country. "We cannot render you independent of America," he told them, and went on to say that if they wanted commercial independence of America, they must "see to it that cotton is grown in our colonies and that copper be found there." It was on March 1 that the new discriminatory tariff law was to go into effect, providing an increased tariff on imports from the United States and other countries that had not concluded reciprocity treaties with Germany. At the eleventh hour, however, when it became apparent that our Government had no intention of negotiating such a treaty, Chancellor von Buelow intimated that if our Administration would relax somewhat the rigor of its customs appraisements, Germany would grant us in return the lower schedule of rates provided for in the discriminatory law until June, 1907, thus allowing Congress a chance to turn from the error of its way. This arrangement was accordingly made, and as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) notes, it "gives us for a year at least the privileges in the German market granted to Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy, but denied to France, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Great Britain." *The Tribune* goes on to point out "Germany's self-interest in this arrangement" in the following editorial:

"In the fiscal year 1904-'05 our exports to that country were valued at $194,000,000. Our return purchases amounted to $118,000,000. But of our exports nearly two-thirds were of raw or partially manufactured materials used in German industry. The most important of these products, including cotton, copper, oil-cake and naval stores, are now free of duty and will remain so under any circumstances. Of our total exports—valued at $194,000,000—probably not more than 30 per cent. will be affected by prospective tariff changes. But of Germany's trade with us probably 85 per cent. is dutiable and in articles which we can produce ourselves or purchase in other foreign markets. Retaliation on our part would, therefore, mean the extinction of Germany's export trade to this country. As German ambitions are now centred in industrial development and expansion in the ocean-carrying trade, a double blow would thus be struck at national progress. For it must be remembered that trade with the United States is at present one of the main props to German shipping. The Agrarian party in the empire would probably welcome a breach with the United States which would exclude our food products and raise the general cost of living. But Germany's aspirations as a world power would be killed by the sacrifice of industry, commerce and shipping to the demands of the landed interests. Under these conditions a tariff war with the United States has no justification, politically or economically. And, since such a war has no purpose for either contestant, there ought to be no difficulty about keeping peace."

The truce will soon be over, however, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), and a number of other papers think that it would be better to modify our tariff law than to face a commercial war. The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) says:

"The rational thing for us to do is to bear in mind that tariff wars, like other wars, hurt both sides, and to recognize the fact that any concessions we may need to make to secure peace will be as beneficial to us as to the Germans.

"What we most need for our own good in our trade relations with the outside world is to get rid of the stupid mediæval notion that we lose all that we pay for foreign goods or services and gain all that foreigners pay us for our goods or services.

"We need as a people to grasp the simple truth and act upon it that foreign trade is profitable for precisely the same reasons that domestic trade is profitable; that national boundary lines make no difference whatever with the profitableness of trade; that all obstructions to trade diminish its profits and that it is as foolish to bother our heads about international trade balances as about interstate or intercounty trade balances, and that it is always mischievous to attempt to adjust the international balances as much as it would be any other trade balances by tariffs and restrictions on the one side or by bounties and other encouragements on the other.

"It is high time for a great industrial country like ours to get beyond the stage of childish meddling by laws and regulations with the beneficent natural currents of trade in commodities and services when they happen to cross purely artificial boundary lines."

Speaker Cannon as Cassandra.—"Excellent political advice," "practical and effective," "the most deeply significant political utterance"—such are some of the phrases applied by the press to Speaker Cannon's recent speech at the Philadelphia Union League. The burden of the Speaker's remarks was the negligence of the States in regulating their own affairs and their increasing tendency to leave everything to the Federal Government. The kernel of the speech is contained in these words:

"In my judgment the danger now to us is not the weakening

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of the Federal Government, but rather the failure of the forty-five sovereign States to exercise, respectively, their function, their jurisdiction touching all matters not granted to the Federal Government. This danger does not come from the desire of the Federal Government to grasp power not conferred by the Constitution, but rather from the desire of the citizens of the respective States to cast upon the Federal Government the responsibility and duty that they should perform. If the Federal Government continues to centralize we will soon find that we will have a vast bureaucratic government, which will prove inefficient if not corrupt."

"Instead of acting for themselves," observes the New York *World*, in its comment on the Speaker's idea, "the American people are coming to regard the National Government as a Little Father. . . . They look to it to give them the 'square deal' which they themselves can command. . . . The whole function of a republican form of government is to enable us to help ourselves." The New York *Sun* humorously points out that after all Mr. Cannon "is only 70 years old and has been in Congress only sixteen terms," sees only the hard facts of life, and is in the habit of thinking logically. With these "disadvantages" we can at once perceive his "limitations."

The Philadelphia *Press* urges that Speaker Cannon's lesson is one "which cannot be taught too frequently," while the New York *Journal of Commerce* has this to say:

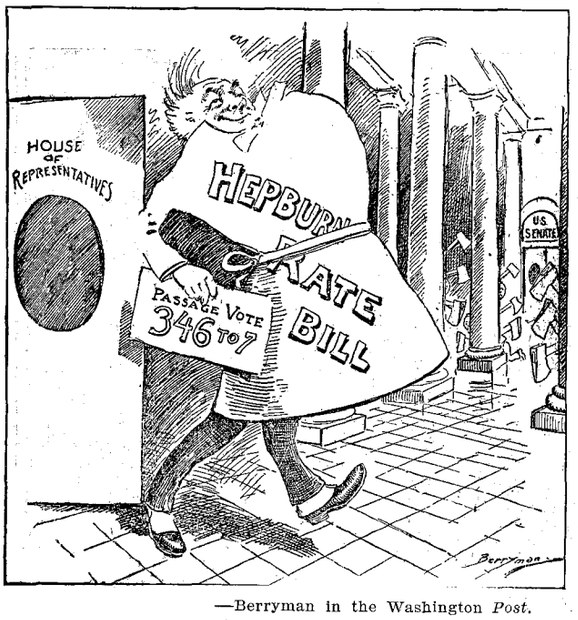
"Every evidence of the failure of the people to secure the results of good government in their States increases the demand for relying more upon the Government of the nation and gives a new impulse to the drift toward a centralized bureaucratic system.

"But what would such a system in the United States mean? The sure death of popular self-government. Such a system would be far removed from the control of the mass of citizens, and could only be reached through representatives and national politicians."

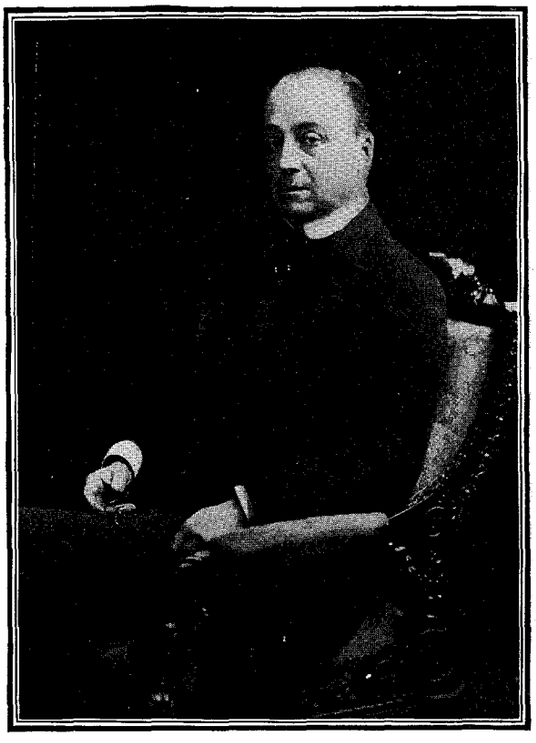
SENATOR KNOX TO RESCUE THE RATE BILL.

FOR the moment Senator Knox is looked upon as the god from the machine so far as railway rates are concerned. An expectant press and an expectant country are treading water until definite action is taken on what Senator Knox has to offer. In the meanwhile it is railway rates here and railway rates there, but nothing significant is being done. The matter as it stands is expressed by the New York *Evening Mail* like this:

"The question with which the Hepburn railroad rate bill has come into collision in the Senate is this: Shall the rate ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, provided that commission is empowered to put a reasonable rate in the place of an unreasonable one, go into effect at the end of thirty days, subject to suspension or setting aside by a competent court, or shall such a judicial review be provided as shall keep the commission's rate from going into effect until after the courts have passed upon and approved it?"



—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.



SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX,
The President's adviser in the railroad rate bill fight.

The New York *American* decides to wash its hands of the bill because the President, it declares, "has faced every way on the question," and that "if he has known his own mind, has changed it so often that nobody else can know it." The *American* can scarcely be called the President's official organ, but it must be admitted that other papers have been accusing the President of the same fault in this business. The New York *Sun*, on the other hand, blames the House for misunderstanding the President's attitude, and maintains that "Mr. Roosevelt from the very beginning has been committed to a 'judicial review' clause." The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent in a despatch that seems not uninspired has this to say:

"Regarding the much-mooted question of appeal, the President, it is understood, wishes that the bill shall provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate shall stand until passed on by the federal courts. The only cause for an appeal that ought to be provided for in the bill would, if the President's ideas prevail, be the estimate of a rate which in the long run would amount to confiscation of railroad property. The President is believed to be opposed to the suggestion adavnced by some of the bill makers that whenever an appeal is brought the old rate shall stand until adjudicated, the railroad in the meantime paying into court the difference between the commission-made schedule and the old rate."

But that is said to be the very gist of Senator Knox's amendment. The Toledo *Blade*, moreover, calls attention to despatches from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune*, alleging that the President believes the Dolliver-Hepburn bill should be enacted "practically as it left the House." Most reports from Washington agree, however, that after consulting with the President, Senator Knox went forth empowered to frame some sort of an amendment.

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For it would be an undesirable outcome, the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out, "if the present bill should be allowed to become law in a form which would permit of further 'rate agitation' on the ground that improper provision for the exercise of power had been made." The opinion of this paper is:

"The legislation should be so framed as to prevent the commission from exercising powers so autocratic in character as to antagonize the business interests with which it has to deal. On the other hand, its powers should be so arranged as to be exercised with freedom enough to permit of conciliatory tactics designed to avoid litigation in cases where the question at issue may be doubtful. For example, the contemplated provision that all orders made by the commission, irrespective of their character, shall take effect at once and shall continue in effect for a uniform and specified period of time will often compel the commission to exert its very important power in a very extreme way, if it is to exercise it at all. The result of such a provision cannot be otherwise than to produce friction and to prevent the attainment of the best results."

Whatever may prove the upshot of Senator Knox's researches, these, the Boston *Herald* points out, were his opinions last fall:

"There is no order that can be made by any commission or board now existing or which it is proposed to create, that can change a rate or practice that is unreasonable or unjust without its order being subject to review in a judicial proceeding in the United States circuit court upon the ground of the unreasonableness of the order of the commission, and there is no law that does and probably no law could be enacted that could prevent the court, if satisfied that injustice had been done the railroads, from staying the operation of the order upon terms until the court had passed upon the merits of the controversy."

Mr. Knox, adds the *Herald*, "ranks high as a lawyer, but he is 'not the court.'" The Brooklyn *Eagle* makes this comment:

"No man could have been elected to the Senate from Pennsylvania without the approval of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The transfer of Mr. Knox was regarded, whether correctly or not, as a clever feat of the railroads to remove an able man from a position where he was dangerously hostile to a post in which he would be innocuous to them. And now Mr. Knox reappears as a representative of President Roosevelt on the very legislation which is most vital to railroad interests. His selection is proof of the absolute confidence which the President maintains in his integrity and his judgment. The President believes implicitly that Mr. Knox will see the railroad bill precisely as he would have done before he became a Senator from a great railroad State, and that his report upon its provisions will be as unbiased as it would have been as Attorney General. That sort of impartiality requires not merely moral integrity, but intellectual integrity of the highest and strongest kind. Whatever comes of the rate bill, this tribute to Senator Knox is notable."

As to the Senate Committee's voting the bill out and putting it in charge of Senator Tillman, most papers agree with the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, that it is "a piece of sardonic humor," and await results.

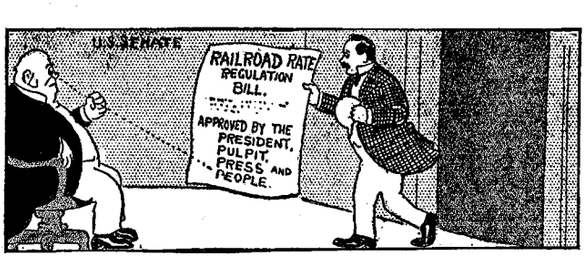
POST-NUPTIAL.

OUT of the mass of editorial comment upon the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding and the good wishes to the young couple may be culled some sentiments and opinions interesting beyond the average. The New York *Evening Mail*, for instance, has a theory to account for our interest in the wedded pair. Just as every man in Sparta regarded himself as responsible for the well-being of every child in the commonwealth, so, thinks the *Mail*, American men and women all look upon the President's daughter as in a sense their daughter, feeling "a paternal solicitude for her future happiness."

The Detroit *News* makes a brief pause to say "a hearty 'God bless you,'" and hastens to return to its ancient "calm and level-headed consideration of things." A fervent hope is expressed by the Pittsburg *Gazette* "that the next White House marriage will escape the disagreeable and hysterical nonsense that has marked the latest function in that historic building," while the Springfield *Republican* thinks it is well for Mrs. Longworth that she is "no longer the President's daughter so much as she is the wife of her husband;" that she is "beyond the clutch of international diplomacy, the last camera shot is fired, and she becomes that finest of American figures, . . . 'a regular woman.'" And her path, feels the chivalrous Baltimore *American*, "seems strewn entirely with roses stretched out before her." The New York *Press* bears in mind the difficult conditions attendant upon the young benedict's wooing during the Taft tour, "literally under hundreds of eyes," and tells the young man with a pat on the back that "he has carried himself with infinite credit." But to the Philadelphia *Press* the wedding at the White House was not merely a wedding, but a beneficent influence, a central warmth diffusing good. Says the *Press:*

"The thoughts of countless young and single hearts have been turned towards the bliss of wedded life by this happy event, which has of recent weeks held the center of the stage of public interest. Therein is reason for congratulation. For the number and kind of marriages in the land has more to do with the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America than the tariff, the Panama Canal, railway rate regulation or any other one of the big questions that engross the attention of the nation's lawmakers."

What the Washington *Star* calls the "unique feature of the event" is the offering of gifts from foreign governments. But



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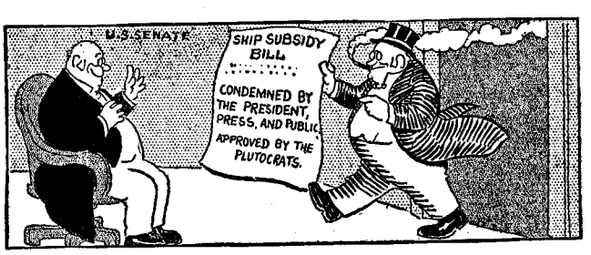

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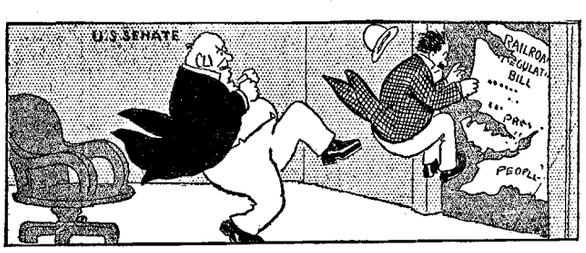

EXIT A POPULAR MEASURE.

!!!!!! WHY THE PEOPLE LOVE THE SENATE.

THE WAY THEY HAVE IN THE SENATE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

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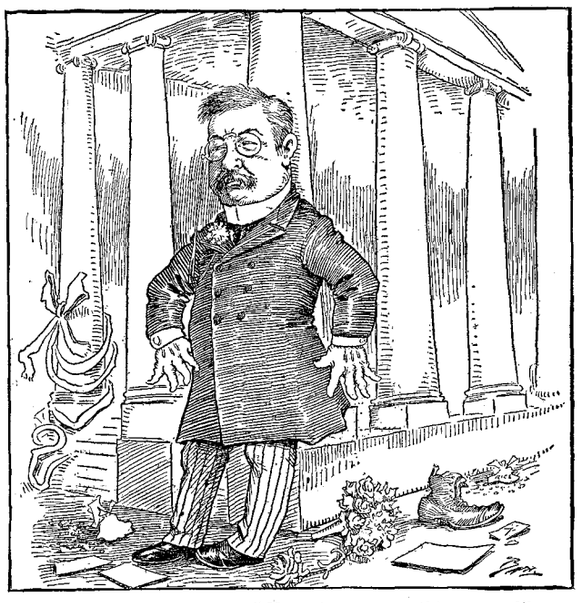

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"Now give me something easy, like a fight with wildcats or a little railroad rate tussle with the Senate." —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

"DELIGHTED!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

"HAPPY EVER AFTER."

unique as this feature is, some papers do not look upon it with complacency. The New York *World* has this to say on that head:

"From China and Japan come costly presents. Cuba, a nation freed by the United States within the present decade, sends her a beautiful gift. The German Emperor, the King of England, the rulers in fact of most of the great nations, have taken a personal part in choosing gifts and framing messages to honor the White House bride.

"It is reported that Mr. Roosevelt is inclined to regret the unusual circumstances which have made the marriage of his daughter an international event. This is natural, but even Presidents do not exercise much influence over weddings. Yet his annoyance is comprehensible. Most of all must he object to the international aspects of it, and the evidence of the growing disposition of European monarchs to regard the President of the United States as a fellow-ruler instead of the first servant of the American people. It is a disposition which is by no means confined to foreigners either."

OUR WINNING FIGHT AGAINST ADULTERATION.

"BETTER late than never," is the remark made by the New York *Evening Mail* in its comment on the passage of the pure food bill by the United States Senate. As the House will probably pass the bill *The Mail* thinks "the people are to be congratulated on obtaining at last a national enactment" which "will begin a health-saving and life-saving work which will be little less than revolutionary." The passage of the bill by practically a unanimous vote (63 to 4) is what the Philadelphia *Ledger* declares to be the Senate's answer "to the reiterated charges that as the guardian of 'special interests' it has long ignored the popular clamor for protection from the evils of adulteration and misbranding of food and drug products." But in the words of the New York *Tribune*, the vote "betrays the insincerity of the opposition which has long blocked the passage of that measure." "For fifteen years," *The Tribune* continues, "legislation dealing with the abuses of food adulteration and fraudulent branding has been side-tracked session after session," and it adds:

"All kinds of special pleas have been made on behalf of manufacturers who have flooded the country with food substitutes. It was argued that the adulterated articles furnished were, as a rule, as wholesome as the non-adulterated products they replaced, and that a groundless prejudice against foods in common use would be excited if manufacturers were compelled to disclose the formulas by which they were compounded. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise was the principle insisted on by representatives of these interests and their apologists in the Senate. Why destroy the public's illusions and ruin its appetite by proclaiming the secrets of the preserving room or the packing house? . . . .

"Under conditions as they exist to-day the honest manufacturer and dealer have no protection against their dishonest rivals, and the wonder is that the makers of food products have not themselves shown a greater eagerness to secure a system of federal inspection and thus rid the trade of imposters and swindlers who bring it into disrepute. The Heyburn bill might be entitled a bill to promote common honesty in the sale of foods, drugs, medicines and liquors. As such it is entitled to every consumer's and every honest producer's support."

Some of the provisions of the pure food bill, which *The Evening Mail* thinks have been "vastly and criminally belated in the history of this enlightened republic," are substantially as follows:

"The Pure Food bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquors in any District, Territory or insular possession of the United States, and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one State to another or to a foreign country. It also prohibits the receipt of such goods. Punishment by fine of $500 or by imprisonment for one year, or both, is prescribed.

"In the case of corporations officials in charge are made responsible. The Treasury Department and the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor are required to agree upon regulations for the collection and examination of the articles covered by the bill, but no specific provision is made for investigation except by the Department of Agriculture.

"Investigations by that department are placed in the hands of the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and if he finds the law has been violated, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to report the facts to the United States District Attorney, who in turn is required to institute proceedings in the federal courts. The bill provides that these provisions go into effect on July 1, next."

The nation has laws against the importation of adulterated foods, drugs and drinks from foreign countries, but hitherto such foods and drinks could be put up in one State and sold in another. Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have just passed a pure food bill based upon the Heyburn measure, but with changes necessary to make it applicable to a single State. This bill, says the Sioux City *Tribune*, "is directed not only at the microbes and

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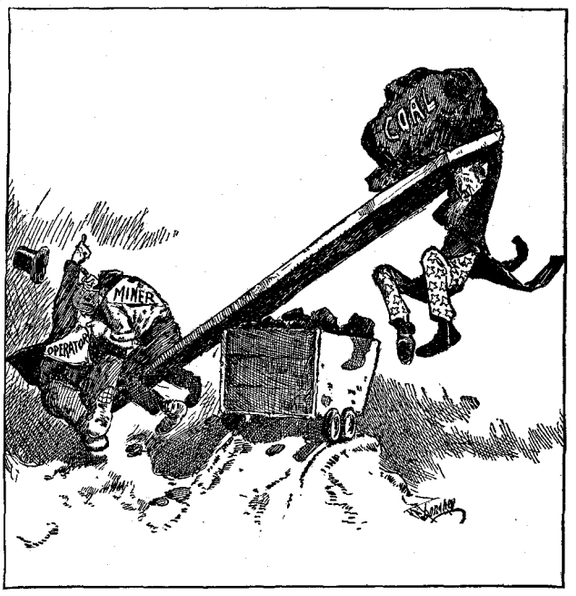
poisons, but at the graft which some dealers have been enjoying." The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times*, however, remarks:

"The unanimity with which the Iowa House passed the Senate's pure food bill is not very assuring on the point of its effectiveness. A measure calculated to destroy the profitable occupation of selling adulterated goods should have aroused more opposition from the interests affected."

A DECISION AGAINST THE COAL ROADS.

"IT would be difficult," says the Philadelphia *North American*, "to state in terms too strong the importance to the American people of the decision made . . . by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. . . . The utterance of the court strikes at the very root of the evils of which the American people are complaining. . . . The Interstate Commerce act requires that equal rates for equal railway service shall be given to all shippers." The recent decision provides that railways cannot favor even themselves. The case upon which the Supreme Court made its decision is summed up by the Springfield *Republican* as follows:

"The facts of the case are that the Chesapeake and Ohio road contracted to deliver 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to the New York, New Haven and Hartford company at a certain price between the years 1897 and 1902; that in the latter year, on account of a strike in the West Virginia coal fields, some 60,000 tons remaining to be delivered were not forthcoming; that the New Haven company then bought the coal elsewhere at a higher price and presented a bill for $108,000, representing the price difference. Instead of paying the bill, the Chesapeake and Ohio finally delivered the coal at a loss to itself. The matter then came to the attention of the interstate commerce commission which decided that as the transportation charge on the coal was below the published rates, it constituted an unjust preference of one shipper—the New Haven company—over other shippers of coal. The United States circuit court upheld this contention and enjoined



"GOING UP!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

the Chesapeake and Ohio from continuing the practice. The United States supreme court now upholds the court below, and orders the injunction made perpetual."

Now, the *Republican* points out, while there is "no federal statute against railroads doing another business than that of common carrier," this decision provides that a railroad cannot make a special rate "either in favor of a subsidiary producing and vending company owned by itself or in favor of itself directly as a producer or vendor of any article. Such a road is forced to stand on an equality, in transportation charges, with other producers and vendors." Otherwise, in the words of Supreme Court Justice White's decision, such a road would tend "to create an absolute monopoly." The decision goes on:

"To illustrate: If a carrier may, by becoming a dealer, buy property for transportation to a market and eliminate the cost of transportation to such market, a faculty possessed by no other owner of the community, it must result that the carrier would be in a position where no other person could ship the commodity on equal terms with the carrier in its capacity of dealer. No other person owning the commodity being thus able to ship on equal terms, it would result that the owners of such commodity would not be able to ship, but would be compelled to sell to the carrier. And as by the departure from the tariff rates the person to whom the carrier might elect to sell would be able to buy at a price less than any other person could sell for, it would follow that such person so selected by the carrier would have a monopoly in the market to which the goods were transported."

But by the decision, the Philadelphia *North American*, already quoted, thinks, "the Supreme Court has now ranged itself with the people in the contest between them and the railroads for the maintenance of popular rights." The court forces upon roads the publication and maintenance of rates, and the decision is therefore "important even if strictly and narrowly construed," thinks the Chicago *Record-Herald*. In the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* this decision "should give a new direction to prospective legislation to secure equality on the railroads of the country." The *Transcript* adds:

"Declare the private car lines common carriers, and they will at once come under the operation of the interstate commerce act by this decision. If the courts do not decide that the refrigerator lines are common carriers, there is no question that Congress may do so; and this decision points to a remedy by which we may become freed from one of the greatest evils of transportation in this country at the present time."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, however, sees clouds on the horizon. So suspicious is it of ways that are dark and tricks that are vain on the part of railroads, that it can only hope future cases will be just as squarely presented as was the Chesapeake and Ohio case. For as long as roads "are permitted to conceal evidence the Supreme Court decision will be difficult of application." Anyhow, the *Plain Dealer* thinks the decision will have an "important bearing on the situation in the anthracite country," and in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* "it helps along the square deal." The decision together with the railway investigation now going on in Congress constitute, the New York *Journal of Commerce* believes, "an event of more moment than defenders of monopoly seem disposed to admit. It is aimed at the most formidable means of discrimination that has yet been devised."

The Eclipse of General Grosvenor.—The failure of General Charles H. Grosvenor to secure the renomination for Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio is described in the Columbus (O.) *Dispatch* as his "first political defeat in twenty years;" but from the tone of some of the other newspaper editorials it would appear that he has met his political death. General Grosvenor has represented Ohio in the House for twenty years, and there gained fame as an eloquent speaker, astute politician, and a political prophet. He was one of the leaders of President McKinley's campaign for President in 1896. At the Republican convention at Lancaster, O., on February 21, Grosvenor, who is 73 years old, was defeated for renomination on the first ballot by Albert Douglas, the vote being 78 to 20. Mr. Douglas is 53 years old, and the Republican leader of Ross county. Grosvenor is reported to have taken his defeat philosophically, saying that he was defeated "by grafters, bosses, and politicians," and that his "friends did not have a show." Grosvenor's term expires next year, and, it is said, a place will be found for him in the Diplomatic Service.

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The press generally have a good parting word for General Grosvenor. "Twenty years in the House testify to good ability and good management," declares the Washington *Star*, which adds that "luck would not explain so long a service, and especially in a State where every other man is a politician and every third man wants office." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Grosvenor was beaten at his own game. He had a chance to retire "with dignity by keeping his promise of two years ago not to ask a renomination if given just one more term." The people took him at his word, the *Plain Dealer* adds, "but he broke it and was paid the just penalty." The same paper continues:

"There is something like retributive justice in this enforced retirement, for Grosvenor has been ousted by the very agencies upon which he has relied for twenty years to keep himself in office. To hear a lifelong machine man, a member of that oligarchy which controls the House of Representatives, the rules committee, denouncing bosses and machines the moment he has lost control of them and finds them turned against himself is at once pitiful and ludicrous. Grosvenor has been beaten at his own game and hoist with his own petard. That is the whole story."

THE LESSON OF JOHN A. McCALL.

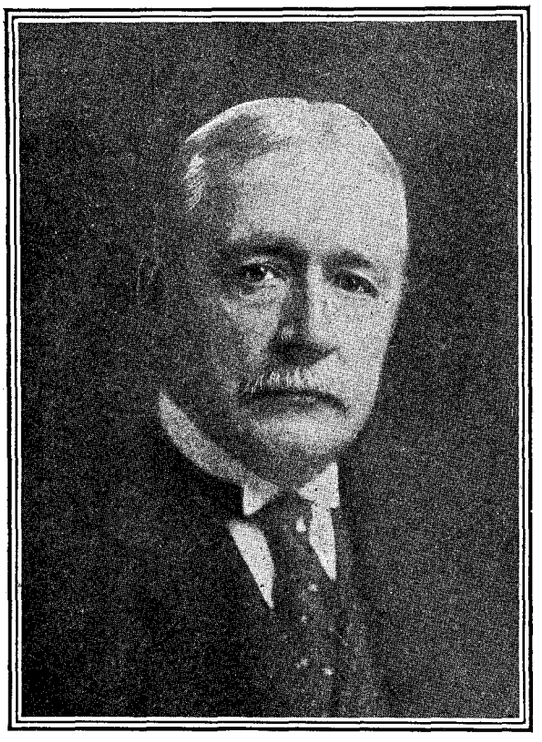
THE death of John A. McCall, until recently the president of the New York Life Insurance Company, is what the Philadelphia *Inquirer* calls "one of the saddest events in our history," and what the New York *Times* thinks "lends an aspect of real tragedy to the events of the year that have wrought such dreadful havoc with life insurance reputations." But some of the newspapers lay considerable emphasis upon the good of Mr. McCall's business career rather than upon the evil. "It is only necessary to forget for the moment his mistakes," *The Times* adds, "to see that he has left a place not easily filled, that his qualities were after all not a common possession;" and the Brooklyn *Eagle* regrets "that talents so fine were ever misdirected and opportunities so large were ever abused."

That the death of Mr. McCall was hastened by the investigation of the insurance scandals is not doubted by the newspapers. "Enforced retirement from the presidency of the New York Life company," says the Springfield *Republican*, "the return of a large sum of money for whose expenditure he could not account, the threatened suits for further restitution, and the fierce fire of public criticism which rained upon him—this was more than he could bear." But to the Washington *Post* Mr. McCall was "more a victim than a transgressor," and his case, says the Toledo *Blade*, "marks the close of another chapter in the story of frenzied finance." *The Times*, quoted above, goes on to give this friendly estimate of him:

"It was in many ways a career of great mark and distinction that is terminated in the case of Mr. McCall. He was the ablest, most energetic, and most resourceful insurance man in the country, and has been generally so esteemed since the death of Henry B. Hyde, who in the history of life insurance in this country alone surpassed him. . . . There are thousands of homes in this country to-day that are spared the pinch of poverty because of life insurance policies taken as the result of the strenuous campaigning of Mr. McCall's agents. There are countless widows and orphans who are now able to keep a roof above their heads because the energetic methods he put in force led to the putting aside of money for a yearly premium payment by the wage-earner of the family.

"Candor and humanity will put these things to his credit. There will be real regret, too, that a man of his high order of capacity should be too early and in such a way withdrawn from the business forces of the country."

John A. McCall was born in Albany in 1849, and may be described as a self-made man. In 1869, when he was 20 years old, he obtained a clerkship in the State Department of Insurance, and thirteen years later he was appointed Superintendent of Insurance by Governor Cleveland. He became comptroller of the Equitable Life in 1886, and six years later, as a result of an attack on President Beers, of the New York Life, similar in some respects to the attack last year upon James H. Hyde, of the Equitable, which led to a general insurance investigation, McCall succeeded Beers. He soon restored confidence in the company, but,



JOHN AUGUSTINE McCALL.

"It is only necessary to forget for the moment his mistakes," says the New York *Times*, "to see that he has left a place not easily filled, that his qualities were after all not a common possession."

says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "what reforms he inaugurated were soon overcome by the policy adopted of making the assets of the company an engine in 'high finance.'"

As a sample of McCall's business ethics the newspapers are quoting his death-bed statement that he had "nothing to fear;" that he had "never deliberately done anything harmful to man, woman or child," and expressing his confidence in Andrew Hamilton, the exiled former legislative agent. This statement, says the Washington *Star*, "interprets the man and his environment." What he meant to say, according to the Indianapolis *Star*, was doubtless "that he never wronged any man deliberately and intentionally." According to the Baltimore *News*, McCall was the victim of the "vice of the time." To quote:

"It is hardly conceivable that McCall at any time questioned the rightfulness of what he was doing. His is not like the case of a Bigelow or a Carter; of a man who yielded to temptation, and, under the pressure of circumstance, went from bad to worse, until from being merely dishonest he became criminal. His standards were the standards of a large part of the world of 'high finance' around him; and no inconsiderable part of the world of finance without the 'high,' and of the business world generally, goes far enough in the same direction. How many men are there who, when their interests are menaced, would sternly refuse to give money to lobbyists, well knowing that it will be used corruptly? How many men hold inflexibly to standards of strict honor in the conduct of great financial transactions. There are such, thank Heaven, and we trust they are many; but are they the rule, or the exception? And, above all, are they the men whose names shine out as the biggest in the financial world?"

While Mr. McCall was on his death-bed, the investigating committee of the New York Life recommended that he and Andrew

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Hamilton and other officers of the company be sued for the recovery of large sums of money which had been misappropriated, including the contributions to the Republican campaign funds. The sum of $1,164,000 is said to have been paid to Andrew Hamilton, part of which was used to influence legislation. The State investigating committee held Mr. McCall responsible for part of that sum, over $500,000, of which $235,000 was paid back to the company by Mr. McCall after he had mortgaged his summer home. On the stand Mr. McCall testified that he was not a wealthy man, and that if he were to die, the greater part of his estate would consist of his life insurance, which amounted to over $300,000.

REED SMOOT'S UNCERTAINTY.

THE reason why Reed Smoot, senior Senator from Utah, should be unseated, in the opinion of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, is the "obligation of vengeance taken in the Endowment House by every Mormon who attains to a certain position in the church." The obligation reads thus: "You and each of you do covenant and pray, and never cease to pray, God to revenge the blood of the prophet on this nation." Smoot, says the *Post-Intelligencer*, is a Mormon apostle elected to the Senate to represent Mormon interests, and it goes on to add:

"He has taken an oath of blood vengeance against the Government of the United States, because of the killing of Joseph Smith by a mob, in Carthage jail, in 1844. The text of that oath shows conclusively, if proof were necessary, that the Mormon Church is a State within a State, and is opposed, vitally, to the Government of the United States, recognizing in its adherents no obligation of citizenship to this country, but demanding of them, rather, a hatred of the country, which is restrained from taking the form of overt treason merely because of the inability of the church to try conclusions with the Government by force.

"As a member of a treasonable organization, bound by an oath of blood vengeance against the Government of the United States; as a member of an oligarchy, which defies the laws of the United States and undertakes to carry on a secret government of its own, the decrees of which are more binding on its members than the laws which are violated by these decrees, Reed Smoot is not entitled to sit in the Senate of the United States. His position differs in no wise from that of a man who has expatriated himself and taken the oath of allegiance in a foreign country."

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (anti-Mormon) adduces the fact that in spite of a tacit understanding, about 1890, to bury antagonisms and give up the customs that caused them, the Mormons have nevertheless "restored polygamy; they have re-established a financial rule and a monopoly more autocratic than anything that Brigham Young ever inaugurated; . . . they have shown their contempt for the nation and have declared anew that mankind are their 'enemies.'" The *Tribune* adds:

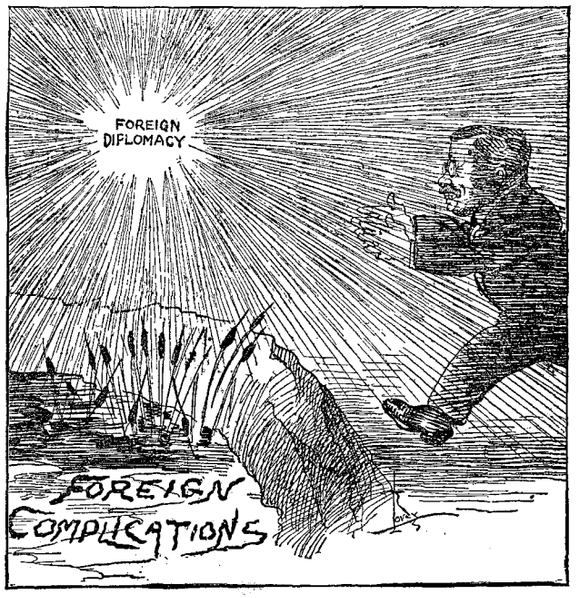
"It is not cruelty, but merely justice, to arraign Joseph F. Smith upon the charge presented in his own acts and words. It is not cruelty, but merely justice, to hold Reed Smoot responsible for the criminal and treasonable government of which he is a part."

Touching the petition signed by a million women of the country asking the Senate to unseat Smoot because he "would bring disgrace upon womanhood," the *Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake, Mormon) quotes approvingly the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that it would be "a dangerous precedent if a United States Senator could be removed by petition." The *News* concludes:

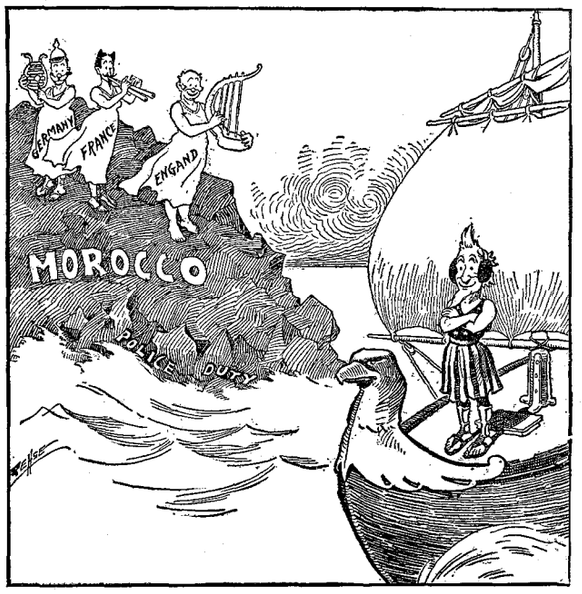
"Anti-'Mormon' prejudice and misinformation should have no weight in that august body. A test is about to be made on a very important point, which will be of great moment to this nation. Everything should be viewed as extraneous to the question but the actual qualifications, and personal acts and manner of election, of the Senator on trial as to his right to hold the seat which he occupies, and to which he was undoubtedly elected by the majority of the Legislature of Utah, and the votes of the Republican party in this State, who sent men to the Legislature with the understanding that they would support the candidacy of Reed Smoot.

"What other men may have done or left undone should, justly and reasonably, have no bearing upon his right to his seat, and above all things religious differences and animosities should be excluded from consideration of the matter, and the laws and rules provided for the regulation of the Senate of the United States should be regarded as paramount."

But if the testimony taken in Washington proves the Mormon Church to be more than a religious denomination, it would, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Post*, "necessitate the unseating of Senator Smoot." The three years during which testimony was being taken by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, thinks the Detroit *Free Press*, should suffice to establish Senator Smoot's position. The assurance that a conclusion will be reached during the present session the *Free Press* thinks encouraging.



HIS WILL-O'-THE-WISP.
—Lovey in the Butte *Inter-Mountain*.



BUT YOUR UNCLE CAN'T HEAR THEM.
The Powers suggest that Uncle Sam police Morocco.—News item.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

OUR GREAT TEMPTATION.

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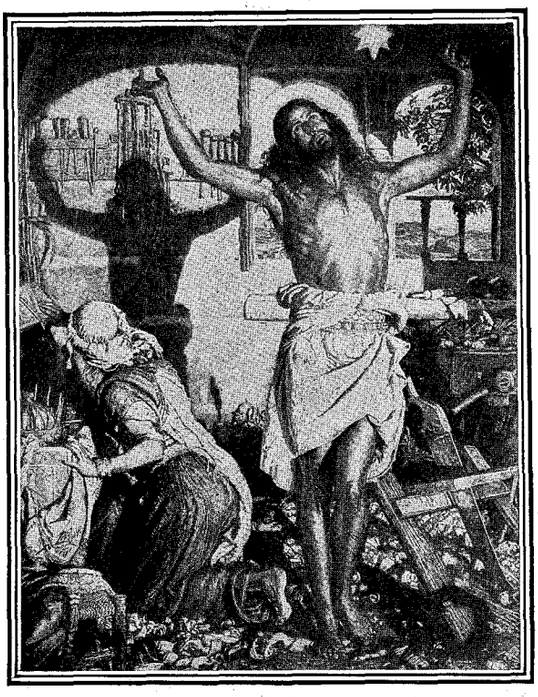
LETTERS AND ART.

THE LAST STAND AGAINST IMPRESSIONISM.

IMPRESSIONISM as an art principle has gained such a hold upon the modern world that few if any among the critics will now be found to gainsay its legitimacy. Of special interest, for this reason, is the position taken against it by Mr. Holman Hunt



THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

This painting by W. Holman Hunt exemplifies the elaboration of detail which distinguishes the Pre-Raphaelite from the Impressionistic school.

in his recent volume, "Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood." Mr. Hunt is himself the last surviving member of that famous brotherhood of painters, whose works, owing chiefly to their minute elaboration of detail, stand in such marked contrast to present-day artistic tendencies, which aim more at the general "impression" than at minute and accurate delineation. His protest will appear to many as the last stand taken against a formidable adversary who is already occupying the innermost trenches. The words have all the fervor of the defiance of Cambronne, who shouted that "the Old Guard dies, but never surrenders!" To quote in part:

"Let me warn the world that the threat of modern art, menacing nothing less than its extinction, lies in 'Impressionism' as a dogma without any regard to its limitations. The word 'Impressionism,' as used for the main ambition of art, is mere cant, offensive to all who really have acquaintance with the profound subtleties of art practice, yet by blatant repetition and determined assurance trumpeted by idle writers, multitudes are cowed into silence, and become incapable of expressing the opinion which common-sense suggests to them as to the vacuous nature of such pretensions as the modernity of to-day reveals. The few better-educated artists who, perhaps by fellow student-ship, have been entrapped to figure as monarchs of a draggled herd, do sometimes lend a redeeming grace to the pretensions of the school; but I must, in treating this subject, declare that as a rule, the greater part of the work figuring under the name of 'Impressionism' is childishly drawn and modeled, ignorantly colored and handled, materialistic and soulless. Let it be clearly known that it is so, in being destitute of that spirit of vitality and poetry in nature which every true master, ancient or modern, painter, sculptor or architect, has given to his simplest work, this super-mundane spirit coming instinctively from his responsible soul, whether he intended or not to teach any special lesson."

Impressionism, rightly considered, embraces no new thing. Indeed, according to Mr. Hunt, it formed a part of the creed of the Pre-Raphaelites who endeavored to lead in a reformation of the old ways of seeing the natural world. Impressionism, as to-day exemplified, Mr. Hunt lays to the charge of the French, who, "in earlier days produced art justly eliciting admiration for its able workmanship, its dramatic genius, as also for the reflection it gave of the noble qualities of the nation at large." While the writer mentions no names, it is not difficult to identify those among the moderns in painting and sculpture to whom his denunciation is aimed. To quote:

"The name of Impressionist as representating a class of modern artists is, it must be owned, a widely-bewildering one, for in a collection of works to which artists thus designated contribute, are to be found productions of very varying types. The term might have been applied to every artist even in my earliest youth, for no one ever dismissed any part of his work without self-inquiry whether his achievement gave the 'impression' of the object represented, but then the quality was only considered to be of value after many other excellences had made a foundation for the redeeming grace to form, color and expression. When we Pre-Raphaelites were charged with exaggeration in our key of color, and were told that our pictures had all the hues of the rainbow, we replied that the brown shadows of old professors did not give the impression of open-air effect which we had been surprised to discover while searching for the truth before Nature herself. We registered prismatic hues because we found that each terrestrial feature mirrored the blue sky and the tints of its neighboring creations; and we maintained that while a part of our picture by itself might appear over-colored, it was consistent in the impression it gave of truth. I cannot understand the correctness of the term Impressionist as representing the paramount

ISABELLA AND THE POT OF BASIL.

By W. Holman Hunt. This picture also is typical of the Pre-Raphaelite treatment of the subject.

end of art. Undoubtedly many of the works classed by the public as impressionistic have no evidence of sober common-sense; they are without perspective, correct form, or any signs of patient drilling and scholarship. They suggest suspicion that the workman

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never duly submitted himself to persistent tuition or patient practice, and not seldom on inquiry will it be found that he took up the pursuit of art so late in life as to prove that he had no natural call from her; and he covers his inability to conquer the besetting

MR. RUSKIN AND MR. HOLMAN HUNT.

sins, which every tyro must eradicate from his uncultivated disposition, by fine names and theories. In any case as a beginning to an art career such practice is most damaging, and even at the best it is liable to lead capable manipulators to a system of work representing the outside of things only, and to the immortalizing of accidental points tending to caricature, so that the soul of a subject is lost. Whether it be right to catalogue the hideous canvases often appearing in exhibitions in recent days, chaotic in form, of sullied pigment plastered on offensively, both as to tint and texture, as 'Impressionist' and to class as 'Impressionist' sculptures of evil-proportioned humanity displaying a series of monstrous developments in lieu of heavenly-designed muscles, I will not determine; but their makers are now the nucleus of an obtrusive party in the art world, and bring a standing peril to honest and honorable art, it behooves us to find out from what source their degrading pretensions arise. Such art is solely of modern days, for all previous students were taught to be reverent and careful in their beginnings."

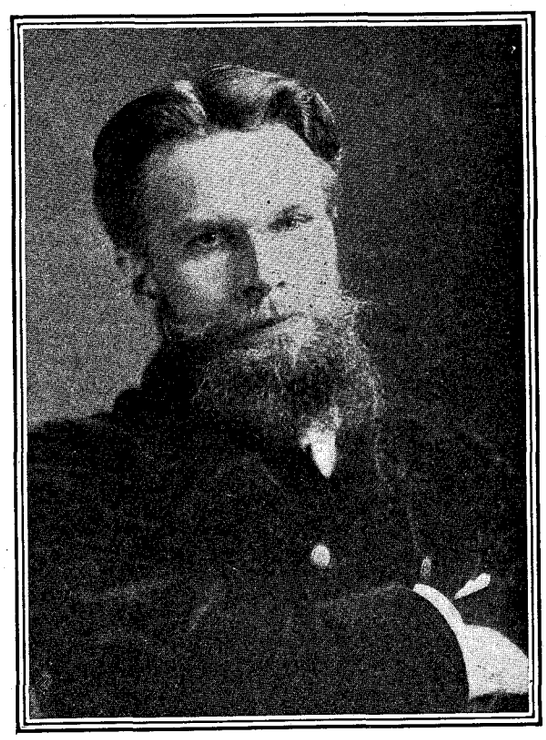
WHAT IS THE "CELTIC GLAMOR"?

WE have heard so much of recent years about the Celt and the Celtic movement, that it produces something very like surprise when Mr. Havelock Ellis (writing in *The Contemporary Review*), reminds us that "even among those who talk most confidently concerning him, there is no agreement at all as to who the Celt is, where he comes from, or even where he is to be found." Mr. Ellis makes no attempt, in the paper in hand, to settle these questions, but proceeds to investigate "the precise nature of that generally admitted quality which is commonly called by such vague and unsatisfactory names as 'Celtic glamor.'" He traces this glamor to two precise qualities of the Celtic mind as it displays itself in literature, namely, a feeling for *the remote as remote*, existing side by side with a love of beautiful and harmonious detail. The result he compares to the effect of twilight, which "has the curious property of making the scenes it envelopes appear at once both near and remote," so that "we feel as if we had caught a glimpse of a landscape in another world." To quote more fully from his analysis of the Celtic glamor:

"In the first place, we have what I believe to be the very fundamental and significant fact that in Celtic literature always there is presented to us *the remote as remote*. This sense of remoteness is deliberately sought in the finest Celtic romances. 'The Dream of Maxen Wledig' leads us over mountains as high as the sky, and down rivers, and across seas, before we reach the far island which holds the enchanted castle of the tale; and its vanished splendor is brought before us with an unparalleled combination of remoteness and precision. . . . Sometimes, again, the land of Celtic legend lies on the farther side of a terrifying mist. . . . Such visions only come in Celtic romance to him who fearlessly and unhesitatingly dashes forward into the mist, it may even be out the mist of intoxication, if, as Renan remarked, the Celt's tendency to drunkenness is to be regarded, not as weakness for gross enjoyment, which is altogether absent in him, but to the need for illusion, the search for the vision of the invisible world.

"In nearly all poetry, it must be remembered, the element of remoteness is introduced. . . . But while the romantic poet, as we universally know him, makes much use of the element of remoteness, it is usually his endeavor to attain—what to the Celtic mind is utterly abhorrent—*the remote as present*. The remote as remote is alien to him, and antipathetic to the passionate sense of life which stirs him; he is not satisfied unless he has vivified it into the present, however various the devices he may adopt. The Homeric poems are so realistic that they never suggested, what we now know to be the fact, that a vast age of heroic civilization lay behind Homer. Dante placed his comedy in the supernatural world, but he is absolutely in the present, and only concerned to sit in judgment on the people he had himself known, quite unlike those Celtic travellers to the under-world in whose visions the prototype of the Divine Comedy has been found. Milton sang the origin of the world, but with an incongruity that often startles us to-day he instinctively occupied himself with the ideals, the discoveries, even the mechanical appliances, of his own time.

"This feeling for the remote as remote is a fundamental trait of the Celtic poet's conception of his subject. There is another allied and not less fundamental trait in his technical method of dealing with it. His method is always *decorative*. That is to say, he is always concerned to find the beautiful and harmonious detail. The pages of Celtic romance are like a woven tapestry, with bold out-



MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS.

The pages of Celtic romance, he says, "produce more than anything else in literature the exact effect of old tapestry."

line and strong color as in the Irish stories, or in the Welsh with softly harmonized colors and delicately-flowing lines; in either case they produce more nearly than anything in literature the exact effect of an old tapestry."

Behind these literary qualities of Celtic romance, says Mr. Ellis,

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are the psychic qualities of inventiveness and quick sensibility. We read:

"Swift mental response is shown in the delightful wit of the Celt, in his aptness to embroider statements of fact or (as some will have it) to lie, in his faculty for combining incongruous ideas. Quick sensibility, again, or rapid feminine response in harmony with, or in reaction against, external stimuli, is of all qualities that which we most readily attribute to the Celt. It is a quality of nervous texture, even to some extent a mental quality, and by no means a pure quality of feeling."

WHY AMERICAN POETRY IS NOT VITAL.

"A FEAR of life," says Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn, is the immediate cause of the "mildness" of American literature in general, and of the comparative futility of American poetry in particular. In face of this fact he is not surprised that the interest in poetry, especially in America, has not kept pace with the increase of the reading public. To throw further light on this elusive subject he attempts in the course of a lecture delivered at the College of Charleston, and reprinted in *The Sunday News and Courier* of that city—to define the essence of poetry, and reaches the conclusion that poetry, wherever it is most poetical, is an expression of the "primitive and enduring emotions." These are always the same. When a modern poet speaks of "the sorrowful and immense fatigue of love," he is still concerned with a primal passion, though with an "infinitely subtle coloring." "Poetry," he proceeds, "may end in thought; it arises from emotion."

From this it follows that to live fearlessly and fully is the first condition of poetical production. Mr. Lewisohn goes on to quote the saying of Oscar Wilde that "a broken heart will run through many editions." This the lecturer interprets as meaning that, "given the faculty of rhythmic speech, a poet can have no better asset than a genuinely broken heart." Poetry, in his estimation, is the most personal of all the arts, and the poet must face life with a certain abandon. The neglect of this truth, he holds, has given character to the whole of American literature. "Foreign critics," he continues, "have more than once accused our literature of lacking those characteristics of ample imagination and strength which our peculiar conditions would have led them to expect. They note with wonder that our triumphs, the works of Hawthorne and Poe, are products of highly sophisticated minds; that our average poetry and fiction are mildly domestic, distinctly middle-class, immutably careful of innumerable proprieties. And the policy of that learned historian of American literature, who, when he had conscientiously stripped successive authors of any claim to greatness, turned, with a relief that rendered him almost lyric, to the stainless integrity of their private lives, is at once pathetic and amusing." Mr. Lewisohn admits that we have conquered a continent, fought splendid and desperate wars, built bridges and railroads, but he insists that the literature of such achievements has at all times been of slight interest and little power.

Mr. Lewisohn then takes up Longfellow as our representative poet, to whom came in the course of years "not indeed any surprising catastrophes of material fortune, but in fullest measure all things that are the essence of life. He loved twice and was twice married; he lost his first wife suddenly and in a foreign land; and not in all his works will you find the intenser utterance of a man's love and grief. His religion, beautiful and sincere, is subdued and colorless." It is only in translation, when thought and passion are found for him, that Mr. Lewisohn finds Longfellow at his best. In vain he looks in the work of our younger poets for that "frank and passionate dealing with life which is poetry." He finds it "a labyrinth of gentle fancy, of wan emotion, of love without passion and faith without rapture. The ringing lyric note is strangely, pathetically rare. "He brings the same reproach against our fiction, and cites in confirmation of his argument the complaint of Mr. Henry James that in reading a novel of British or American manufacture he doesn't get "his money's worth of life." This, he thinks, phrases the situation most happily for our poetry as well.

At the root of the trouble, however, is the American public, which, Mr. Lewisohn affirms, discountenances attempts in the

MR. LUDWIG LEWISOHN.

He asserts that it is owing to a certain "fear of life" that American poetry is a "labyrinth of gentle fancy, of wan emotion, of love without passion and faith without rapture."

right direction. Mingling with their audience, our authors become aware that the latter "not only does not dream of valuing human experience for its own sake, but is actually not interested in it. In all but the most exquisite American society a turn of the conversation to realities, subtle or crass, produces sudden gravity or disapproval."

The same conditions, Mr. Lewisohn believes, do not hold for England. "English poetry is about to develop inevitably, and in an unequalled measure, certain tendencies which we have so far repudiated. If we continue to repudiate them, the new poetry will prosper, as it has already been born, without our aid."

Mr. Lewisohn thinks that the great traditional forms of English poetry have met their perfection and extinction in Mr. Swinburne, that the force of nature can go no further. Yet shall we not dispense with harmony altogether. Whitman will always be the idol of ultra-esoteric cliques. But we shall cease to count syllables. "The single line will be guided by its absolute music, not by its music in relation to an imaginary norm. A subtler inwardness of music rather than an eloquent clang will be sought for; the ear exquisitely tantalized rather than satisfied." Rhymeless lyric verse, too, will at last come to its own, and as the form becomes more pliant, "we shall discard the remnant of our poetic diction, and use freely at our need the whole vocabulary of our language."

Our Surfeited Sense of Humor.—It is a distinct novelty to be instructed by an Englishman in the science of humor," remarks the New York *Globe*, in reference to certain statements uttered recently by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. Mr. Jerome is a well-known English humorist now lecturing in this country. In the course of an address in Kansas City he is reported to have told his audience that on first impressions he thought the American sense of humor "radically less subtle than ours in England," but that he afterwards discovered

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the real difficulty to be that the American people are suffering from a surfeit of humor. "So many brilliant men have joked for the Americans that they have become jaded," he said, according to the report in the New York *Times*. He is quoted further as follows:

"Mark Twain is, I think, the only living humorist of the old American school, and he, like Falstaff, is growing old. But the subtle touch that England likes still, and America liked once, is still his.

"You have grown tired and need coarser fare to stimulate your appetite. And I've discovered the cause of it, too. It is the comic supplement of the Sunday papers."

So far the press have not taken very seriously Mr. Jerome's assertion that Mark Twain's humor is now laughed at by his countrymen more from a sense of duty than from a sense of the ridiculous. *The Globe* suggests that his Dunciad may "cause many introspective heartburns among the budding American humorists;" and the *Times* remarks:

"We have a dim suspicion that Jerome K. Jerome does not prove himself a genius in either observation or deduction when he says that so many and such brilliant humorists have written for Americans that we have become jaded and inappreciative of our present-day builders of the lofty jest. It is all nonsense to say, as Mr. Jerome does, that England still likes a 'subtle touch' which America no longer feels. But there! it is Mr. Jerome's business, in a way, to talk nonsense, and Heaven forbid that he should catch us taking seriously what he meant humorously!"

LATEST PLAY OF "THE FRENCH IBSEN."

FRANCOIS DE CUREL, "the French Ibsen" (according to some critics), has written a new drama on an original theme. De Curel, who is one of the ablest and most gifted playwrights of France, is not as popular as Hervieu, Brieux or Capus, because he is not so clear and intelligible. He is unemotional, somewhat obscure, philosophical and fond of large, quasi-mystical and strange subjects.

His latest play, recently produced at the Théâtre Antoine, had been declined by another actor-manager on the ground that it might offend the army and patriots. It is supposed to involve an attack on military glory and colonial adventure. It is, in fact, based on an actual episode which occurred some years ago in Central Africa and created a great sensation.

The plot of "Le Camp d'Aile" is as follows, as summarised by Catulle Mendes in *Le Journal* (Paris):

"Michel Preson, an officer of courage, ambition, and energy, is sent to a certain district of Central Africa to reduce to submission a savage, rebellious tribe. The task is full of danger and difficulty, but he succeeds brilliantly. The glory of conquest and the sense of power intoxicate him. His soldiers adore him, and he feels himself absolute. Far from civilisation and its restraints, the primitive passions assert themselves in him, and he does not resist them. He enjoys cruelty and bloodshed, and atrocities seem natural things to him.

"The government hears of this, determines to recall him, and sends another regiment to bring him home. Resenting this, he refuses to obey. This offense aggravates matters, and in the course of a quarrel he fires upon the flag and upon brother officers. For this act of treason he is tried and sentenced to death. The sentence is executed, in African fashion, and he is left for dead in the desert.

"But he was not killed. He comes to life, reaches civilisation after incredible efforts and perils, and settles in England under an assumed name—Renaud.

"When the play opens, Michel has informed his brother, Bernard, an eminent lawyer in Paris, of his existence and has announced a visit. He wishes to see his brother and his daughter, Helen, the child of an illicit union, whose mother Michel had abandoned in poverty and disgrace. Helen had been brought up in a convent, and kept in ignorance of her past.

"Bernard is not pleased with his brother's 'resurrection.' He fears scandal. To obtain some hold over his outcast brother he sends for Helen, and her father meets her upon his arrival. She does not know, however, who he is, except that he is an unhappy man, with a tragedy in his past, a secret to keep, a crime against society to atone.

"Complications ensue. The two brothers cannot agree or even

FRANCOIS DE CUREL,
A playwright sometimes characterized as "the French Ibsen."

understand one another. Michel does not appear to regret the past; he explains the lust of power, the magic of freedom in an uncivilised land. Still, he would like to be received again into ociety, to be forgiven.

"Manœuvres are taking place in the neighborhood, and the lawyer is required to entertain a colonel. The latter appears with great pomp, bringing a flag. Military and patriotic discussions result, in which Michel takes part, and his bitterness and general attitude excite the suspicions of the colonel, who scents a secret 'skeleton' in the family. Michel must depart, and Helen, out of pity, offers to accompany him. He tells her that she cannot, without degradation, cast in her lot with his, but she insists. She will share his misery, suffering, shame, and try to save and elevate him.

"As he still resists, Helen steals the flag brought by the colonel. She has deliberately made herself a criminal to become the comrade of the wretched man whose relation to her she even now does not know.

"Both must fly now and together face exile and ostracism. Then only does Helen learn that Michel is her father. But she also learns that he maltreated and abandoned her mother and herself, and rage displaces the pity she had felt. No, she will not go now.

"But she does follow Michel. Why—the playwright does not say."

Mendes, who praises the play highly, as do other critics, for its dramatic effectualness and originality, confesses that he does not understand the ending. He offers, however, a conjecture. Perhaps, he says, de Curel intended to demonstrate by the dénouement that alike the father and the daughter are forced to accept, in spite of their personal feelings and wishes, the law of society, of civilisation. But what matters a little obscurity, asks Mendes, in a play so full of fine frenzy, of passion, of deep psychological and social problems. De Curel, he says, is a great spirit whose ideas are in a tumultuous state, whose apparent contradictions and uncertainties are reconciled in the higher regions of thought and speculation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHY WE SMILE.

THE translation of emotion into bodily movement has engaged the attention of many philosophers. One of the most recent investigations along this line is that of George Dumas, a French physiologist, on the nature and causes of the muscular contraction of the face known as the smile. Dumas has approached the problem, with which are already associated such great names as those of Darwin and Wundt, from a novel direction, and he concludes that the smile is due to a slight degree of irritation acting on a group of facial muscles. This irritation may have nothing to do with pleasurable sensation, as is shown by its presence in disease and the possibility of producing it electrically, and he believes that its association with such sensation in our minds is not necessary, but due to habit. His theory is set forth as follows by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"The movements that occur in smiling are complex, and it is well known that Darwin has endeavored to interpret them on entirely *a priori* principles, in conformity with the general theory of expression of emotion, by the persistence and association of useful habits. . . .

"Mr. Dumas has sought for an explanation in the elementary phenomena of mechanical physiology, and this may be made an object of possible demonstration. . . .

"In the first place, we must ascertain why a whole group of muscles contracts in smiling and not the group whose influence is opposed to these. After elimination of all finalist and priorist explanations, the author accounts for this by purely mechanical considerations. The most plausible explanation was that of slight excitation. To be sure, the electrical excitations of Duchenne de Boulogne produced only isolated contractions of certain muscles, but for the good reason that only isolated muscles were affected, owing to his choice of points. Given the complex participation of muscles in the expression of a smile, it was necessary to attempt to propagate the experimental excitation through natural channels, that is, through the nerves."

After a study of the situation, Dumas concluded that the requisite group of nerves could be excited by the electric current through a leaden plate applied under the lobe of the ear. The result was satisfactory from a scientific rather than an esthetic point of view. The muscles concerned in smiling were made to contract, and the opposing muscles remained quiescent, but the action on the members of the smiling-group was unequal, so that most of the "electric smiles" that the experimenter obtained seemed to indicate grief rather than joy, particularly since the contraction around the eye exceeded that around the mouth. Nevertheless, he considers the result a triumph for his theory, and exhibits with pride a photograph of a "unilateral smile" caused by electric excitation of only one side of the face. The writer asserts that the theory is also strengthened by some of the facts of muscular disease. The exalted or exaggerated state of muscular tone known as "hypertonus" favors smiling, while the opposite or depressed state of "hypotonus" produces a sad expression. He goes on:

"Thus a smile may appear without any psychologic excitation, from purely mechanical causes, and it has no expressive value in itself. If it has such a meaning it is because we have given it one.

"In fact, excitations, both physical and purely psychical, even of agreeable character, have a sort of tickling effect, a slight irritation, which, transmitted by the facial muscle, provokes the contraction of the group of muscles that we see in action in the smile.

"And man has thus formed the habit of associating the muscular sensations and the sight of these movements with an agreeable impression, so that he regards them as a sign expressive of this state of pleasure. To manifest it he has formed, by association, the habit of smiling, and of considering the smile of others as an evidence of their satisfaction. Little by little, as the complexity of feelings increases, this voluntary smile, becoming a social gesture, also becomes more complicated. We have learned to smile in different ways to indicate irony, indulgence, etc., and the accentuation of the movements of different muscles has assumed the same value as a shrug of the shoulders, the raising of the head, or the pronunciation of certain syllables or words. It is thus that psychologic progress has made of the smile a keyboard on which we play with more or less skill.

"The Oriental, especially the Japanese, always smiles out of politeness, even when he is sad; because it is a social fault to sadden a stranger. He has reached the maximum of self-mastery, and, in a sense, a superior state of psychologic progress and of civilization. But the origin, the cause, of the smile is entirely physiologic.

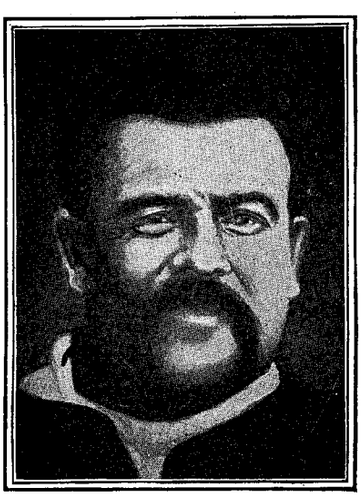
"But why, then, does not an animal react with a smile to a slight excitation, as well as a man? The absence of the smile in animals, except perhaps in the anthropoid apes . . . has aided in giving a psychologic meaning to the expression. But on Dumas's theory the smile is not necessarily facial. It is the most mobile group of muscles that is affected by the excitation, and the face is not so mobile in other animals as in man.

"What are the most mobile muscles of the dog? Those of the tail. Thus the dog reacts to slight excitement by wagging his tail; he 'smiles' by moving his tail, and this movement has a tendency, even in his case, to become a real gesture. Cats also smile with the tail, and perhaps also birds; the erectile muscles of the feathers and tail are, with the magpie, for instance, real smiling-muscles.

"There is thus nothing morally predetermined, concludes Dumas, in the play of the muscles with which we smile; it is only by chance that we smile with our zygomatics and the orbiculars of the eye; we should smile differently if our facial muscles were differently associated or less mobile; and if by chance the contractions now indicative of wrath or grief had been the easiest of the facial contractions, they would assuredly have filled the place of the human smile."

The writer bids us remember that the case is quite different

"Unilateral smile" from electrical excitation.



Unilateral smile due to disease (hemiplagic contraction).

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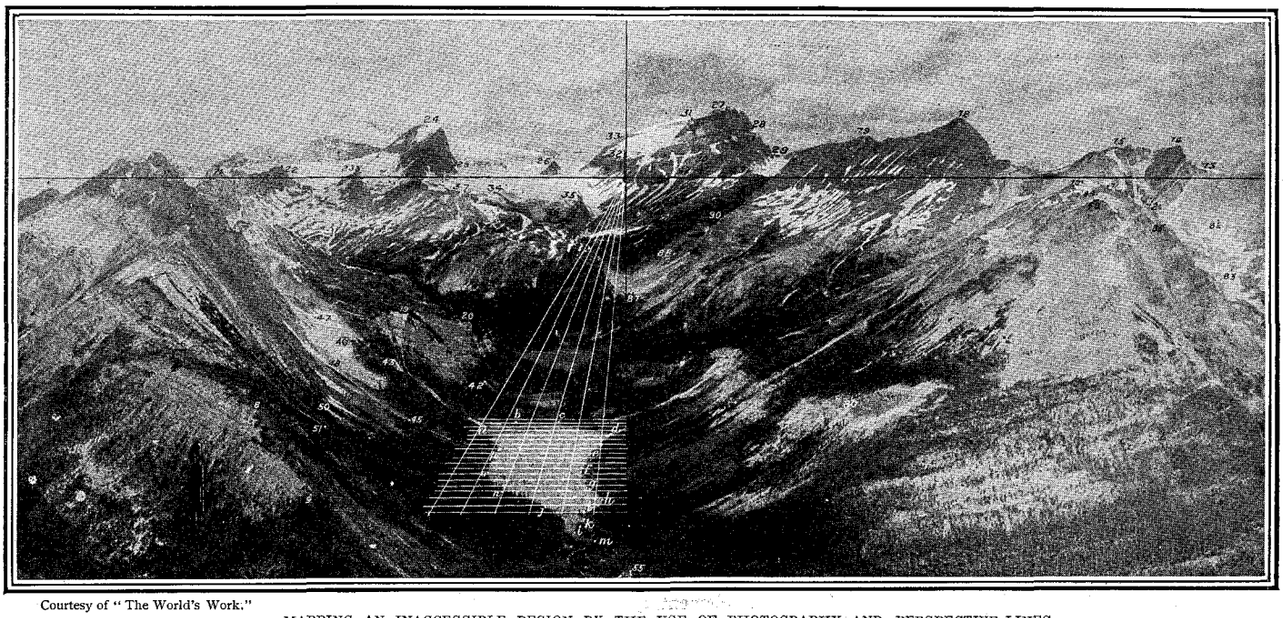

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

MAPPING AN INACCESSIBLE REGION BY THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND PERSPECTIVE LINES.

Photographs of the country to be surveyed are made from several points of view, and the plates marked with perspective lines. From these photographs, by means of calculations from the perspective lines, an accurate contour map is made.

with laughing, the origin and nature of which involves a more complex problem, which Mr. Dumas has not attacked. Says the writer:

"The laugh concerns not only the face, but the entire body, and though it has connections with the smile, it differs from it profoundly. The smile appears as an expression, a mask, that may be fixed upon the physiognomy; it represents a static condition of muscular contraction. On the other hand, the laugh is an action, which has its phases, . . . corresponding to a series of dynamic phenomena."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPORTANCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN MODERN LIFE.

THAT photography has a more pervading influence on our daily life than any other one discovery of which we have authentic record, is asserted in *The World's Work* (New York, February), by Henry Wysham Lanier. The apparently trivial fact that certain silver salts are blackened by light is, he says, of deeper importance to mankind than any other knowledge acquired by man, those of fire and the alphabet alone excepted—and how and when these arose we do not know, while photography has come into being within the memory of this generation. That this is no exaggerated statement, but sober fact, Mr. Lanier maintains. He writes:

"Let us test this in the case of the business man . . . He gets up in the morning and puts on clothing the cut and style and pattern of which is dictated and disseminated from Paris or London by photographic copies. The house he lives in owes its plan and shape mainly to ideas which the architect acquired from study of photographs of other houses, many of them in foreign lands, or details which he has retained by camera studies, and the working plans have been duplicated by the same means. It is practically certain that our friend has about his residence photographs of some members of his family, absent or dead, who live vividly in his mind chiefly by the help of these accurate reminders; also that he has camera copies of some works of art which he cannot possess in the original. He eats his breakfast off plates whose designs have been transferred cheaply and surely to the china by photographic copies—as was the case also with the wall-paper on all sides of him. His morning newspaper puts before him in snapshot photographs stirring events of the day before, with a reality impossible to drawings or printed descriptions. The magazines on his table could not exist in their cheapness and wealth of illustration but for the perfection of photographic processes. He goes to his office in a train or car whose construction would have been infinitely more difficult but for the photographs of plans and parts which are so prominent in machine-shop routine. And, in his business itself, the chances are either that the camera plays a direct part in some stage of his product, or at least that the advertising necessary to his success would be out of the question save for the great engines of publicity which depend so largely upon the cheap, swift and truthful reproductive work of photography."

It is difficult to realize what a social change has been caused by photography. As an annihilator of distance Mr. Lanier places it at least beside the railroad, telephone and telegraph. He would even assert that with it the Civil War could not have taken place, for it would have made impossible the misconceptions which the North and South had of each other in the fifties and sixties, without which the war would have been an impossibility. He goes on:

"It is pulling the whole world together, for one has a new understanding of the people of other lands after beholding them, even in this way. In the more intimate circles of family and friends, it is not at all fanciful to see a powerful cohesive force in the photographic portraits which amateur cameras have so indefinitely multiplied.

"The educator to-day would lose his right hand were he deprived of the photographs upon which geography is mainly based, and which have so changed the study of chemistry, physics, nearly all the sciences, indeed. A recent discovery, for instance, permits of reproducing photographically spoken sentences, and allow one to study words and syllables as phonetic phenomena, promising new light on the nature of speech and the teaching of this whole subject. Outside of the schools, stereopticon lectures and home sets bring vividly before the public all the interesting features of foreign countries.

"In this same connection, the thousands of books and periodicals, which bring literature of all kinds within the reach of every one, use photography in all their pictorial processes; many successful magazines dispense altogether with artists of the brush, pen and pencil, seeking to transfer, by photographs and 'half tones,' the scene or person direct to their pages with as little loss of detail as possible. This has caused a marvelous pictorial efflorescence in contemporary literature."

Going on, the writer tells us how the camera has even affected modern art, not only raising the standard of popular taste by diffusing a knowledge of the great masterpieces, but also altering the treatment of their subjects by painters, especially in the case of moving animals, which the scientific "snapshot" first taught artists to see aright. Photography, he says, has also reconstructed historical methods, assisting in numberless ways to confirm or

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destroy tradition; it is giving us invaluable records of rapidly-passing types of savage life; it is discovering new worlds when used astronomically, recording geological changes, reproducing ancient manuscripts, and mapping the wilderness. It enables the physician to follow the progress of disease, aids the lawyer in bringing the criminal to justice, measures the velocity of projectiles for the artillerist, provides sample-books for the manufacturer, and even measures a man for a suit of clothes! It would seem that the statement with which the writer begins his article is not so very great an exaggeration after all, and that he has come very close to making his point.

A NEW AID TO THE BLIND.

THE device invented by Poulssen for the reproduction of speech by the varying magnetism of a steel disk, or wire, and named by him the telegraphone, has been several times described in these columns. It is now said to be so far perfected that it is about to be put into everyday use, the plan being to rent the instruments to subscribers just as telephones are now rented. The reproduction of the human voice is said to be much more exact and natural than with any variety of the mechanical type of talking machine (phonograph or graphophone) now in familiar use. Says Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, writing to *Science* (New York, February 16):

"I have spoken into the machine all sorts of messages in every tone and strength of voice, and at once have heard the same speeches returned to my ears with the same qualities of timbre, pitch and intensity, and without any mechanical additions or unpleasant effects."

Dr. Gould goes on to suggest an application of the invention, which, he says, "was probably not dreamed of by Poulssen." He writes:

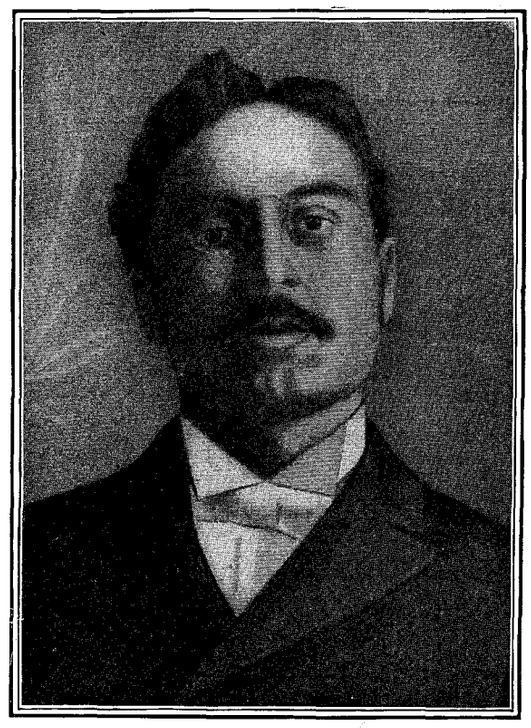
"All of this being true, of what use, the now ludicrously cumbrous, expensive, slow and wearying embossed letters and libraries for the blind—the Braille, New York Point, Line Letter, Moon Type, etc.? How vastly may be increased the ease of methods of reading to the sick, the infirm, the aged, of instruction of teachers, of the young and others! A book can be read to the sightless or to the invalid by the machine, while the patient lies in bed. Lectures, concerts, recitations—what one wishes, may be had at will. Skilled readers, or expert elocution teachers could be employed to read into the wires entire libraries, and every taste would thus be easily supplied. Of course the invention could not help those who in addition to being blind, are deaf.

"Letters may be dictated or spoken upon the thin sheets of steel, and these, after being sent by mail to the distant friend, are placed in the machine and the voice is exactly reproduced as regards inflection, emphasis, timbre and pitch. The record does not wear out, and may be used again and again, as often and as long probably as one may wish.

"The expense could not possibly be a tithe of that required in the use of the raised or embossed systems of book-making for the blind. The saving of the time of the reader or listener would, of course, be immense. I know nothing about the financial methods or plans of the company which is putting the telegraphone upon the market. I take it the owners of the patent are human and would respond to the double argument that a gift or a sale of the machines at the cost of manufacturing would undoubtedly in the end prove profitable. Even if it were not so, philanthropy could be relied upon to furnish the deserving blind of civilized countries with the machines. There are several hundred thousand blind persons in the civilized world, and benevolence has long vied with charity in lightening the burden of their afflictions, and mitigating the tragedy of their lives. One cannot imagine a more speedy and effective means than this of stimulating their *esprit de corps*, arousing mental, educational and social progress, and of placing at their command the learning and science of the world. We are too slowly learning that there is no occupation, whether farming, mechanics, manufacturing, merchandising, or professional life, that may not be worthily, and that has not been successfully, carried on by those without sight. To place within the reach of these this most helpful and noble device would put them at a bound so in touch with one another, and with profitable employment, that other charities in their behalf would lessen in demand and in significance."

DO MICE CAUSE PNEUMONIA?

THAT the pneumonia bacillus produces the disease only after passage through the body of a susceptible animal, and that this animal is generally the common mouse, is asserted by Dr. E. Palier, of New York, in articles published in *The Medical News* and *The Medical Record*, of this city. In the latter paper (January 17) he points out that this microbe, or a very similar one, is found in the mouths of many healthy individuals, and that, when injected into the body of the mouse, it acquires great virulence. For these bacteria, now generally called "pneumococci," he proposes the name of "diplo-lanceo-baccilli-cocci," which he abbreviates in his article to "d. l. b. c." Dr. Palier thinks that his theory explains, first, why the bacteria appear to acquire virulence suddenly—a change attributed by Netter to the weather—why the disease is most prevalent in winter, and why strong persons are as



DR. E. PALIER,
Who asserts that the common mouse is generally the advance agent of pneumonia.

susceptible as weak ones. These facts have all attracted attention and have been accounted for in various ways. Says the writer:

"Bacteria which are our habitual hosts are not our dangerous foes, but on the contrary, our benefactors. This is in accord with the law of natural selection. For the d. l. b. c. to become virulent they must pass through a susceptible animal, and I find that the house mouse is most susceptible to them, and hence I have reached the conclusion that the house mouse is the main cause of it. I say the main cause and not the *only* cause, because there may be other susceptible animals which act in the same way; but never does a microbe acquire virulence from itself while remaining in the same medium, owing to meterological changes.

"Let us consider how mice cause pneumonia. In the months of December, January, February and March, there are usually many mice in the houses, especially those whose plumbing is defective, and which are in a general poor sanitary condition. Mice, as is well known, work themselves through under sinks, and hence are mostly abundant in houses where the plumbing is not open, where there are many nooks and corners around the sinks. In trying to obtain mice for experiments I learned from many people that mice are more abundant in the house in the months referred to above than in summer. Young mice seem to be especially abundant in the month of March. Now young mice are especially susceptible to the d. l. b. c. The young mice come into the rooms to look for food; they can easily get inoculated with human sputum. These mice, either through their feces, or after their death through their

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decomposing bodies, spread virulent d. l. b. c., which may cause disease in man either by inhalation or by inoculation through some abraded surface.

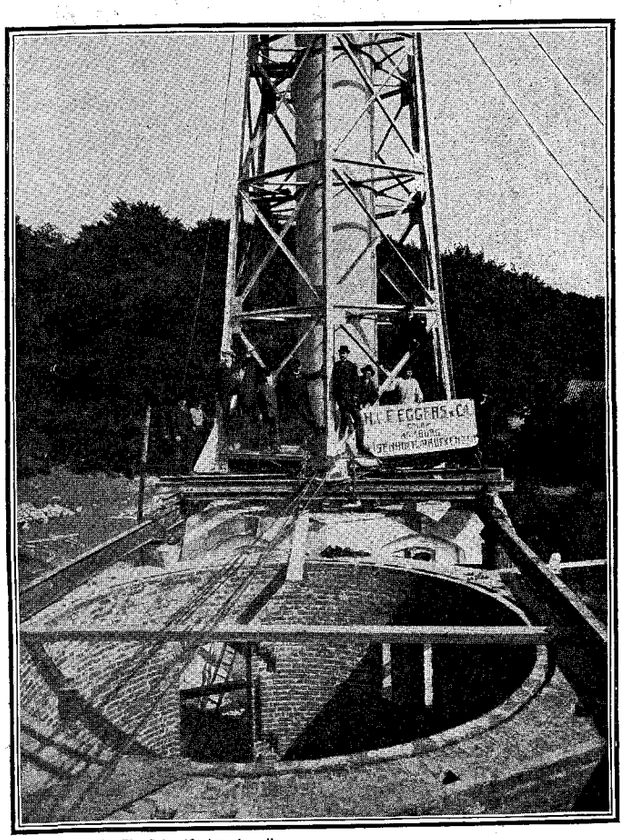
"Mice, as is well known, usually die in nooks and corners, and it is indeed very hard to find them after they die. But the fact that even one dead mouse showed in its blood the d. l. b. c. and the characteristic pathological changes in its various organs, goes a great deal to prove what has been said before.

"In poorly ventilated rooms the virulent d. l. b. c., emanating from the feces of infected mice, or from their decomposing bodies, become abundant and the chances of contracting pneumonia are great.

"The above theory will also afford a plausible explanation for the duration of pneumonia. Virulent d. l. b. c. do not retain their virulence indefinitely, but lose it after the third or fourth subculture. When the exogenous virulent bacteria in question enter the human system, which is very resistant in regard to them, it takes from seven to nine days for the body to dispose of them; or, in other words, it takes them so long to lose their virulence in the new medium, the human body. One may infect himself with microbes whose virulence is well nigh exhausted, and then a much shorter time is required for the patient to get well. On the other hand, one may inhale a great quantity of very virulent germs and the body may then be unable to cope with them, and the case results fatally. It is impossible to explain the above phenomena satisfactorily by adopting the statement that the endogenous pneumococci, owing to meterological causes, or otherwise, suddenly become virulent."

MOVING A LIGHTHOUSE.

THE successful moving of the Wittenberg lighthouse near Hamburg, Germany, from one foundation to another near by, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 10) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. The writer notes at the outset that the removal of such a structure is fraught with greater difficulties



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE LIGHTHOUSE BEFORE REMOVAL, SHOWING THE NEW FOUNDATION.

than that of even considerable masses, owing to the comparatively great height and small ground surface.

The displacement of the lighthouse was ordered by the Hamburg Department for Commerce and Navigation in order to avoid the continual dredging work necessitated by the alluvial sand. The width of the channel was increased from 142 to 200 meters, and the lighthouse was moved southward by about 30 feet. To quote further:

"In order not to interrupt the operation of the lighthouse, arrangements had to be made that the tower might immediately find a solid foundation in its new position. The new foundation with all the necessary mooring, etc., was therefore made at a convenient location some 30 feet distance from the old place. The sliding way from the old to the new foundation was made of heavy ingot iron girders on which double coupled steel rollers moving the tower were allowed to run. The motion was effected with a strong hand-driven winch by means of a wire rope, while another winch was installed at the rear (with regard to the direction of motion) with a view to avoid any displacement of the tower in the case of storms. In addition there was a winch installed in front and another behind, the wire ropes from which were fixed on the top of the tower to avoid any oscillations. A special point was made of synchronism in the working of each of the winches. In order to protect the tower against oscillations due to lateral thrusts, two wire ropes connected to crabs were arranged on each side, these crabs running on girders mounted in parallel to the sliding way.

"The whole of the removal work occupied 32 minutes. The lighthouse tower weighs about 60 tons, and is 115 feet high. The cost of the removal work proper, which was carried out by the contractors themselves, amounted to about 7,000 marks [$1,750], exclusive of the masonry and carpentry work."

DO CHILDREN SLEEP ENOUGH?

A RECENT discussion on this subject in the British press is noticed editorially in *The Hospital* (London, January 27), which holds that in many boys' schools in England not enough time for sleep is allowed, and that many teachers, even some who are eminent in their profession, fail to realize that the body must have opportunity to recuperate from mental fatigue, no less than from physical exhaustion. Says the writer:

"It has been gravely maintained that 'mental' action is something different from, and even distinguishable from, 'bodily' action; and it has been more than suggested that the energetic performance of the latter will in some way afford relief from fatigue incidental to the former. . . .

"The brain, like other structures of the body, is susceptible of exhaustion from over-work, and requires constant renewal of its energies by the action of sleep and food. In relation to these requirements, it is not possible to distinguish the divisions of the nervous system which govern muscular from those which govern intellectual effort; and to maintain, as is apparently maintained by many schoolmasters, that bodily exercise is itself recuperative after 'mental' effort, so that a boy who has been exhausted by study can be restored to his pristine 'mental' vigor by a paper chase or by compulsory running, or by any other form of severe and sustained 'bodily' exertion, seems to us to be the very extremity of physiological ignorance and of practical unwisdom. It is like lighting a candle at its lower end to make amends for its consumption at the top. The real question is simply whether the sum total of the boy's efforts, cerebral and muscular, are or are not in excess of his power to repair damages as fast as they are occasioned, and, at the same time, to provide for the proper growth of his muscles and for the proper development of his brain-cells. For the fulfillment of these essential steps towards the maturation of his powers, whether muscular or intellectual, a sufficiency of sleep is one of Nature's conditions; and the inquiry whether the amount of sleep actually obtained, in any given case, is sufficient for the wants of the individual, is one for the physician or for the physiologist, and not at all for the members of the teaching profession. We have known more than one instance in which a boy, distinguished at his school, has employed the early days of his holidays chiefly in making up the arrears of sleep which had become due to him during the term, and in which only the opportunities of doing so had stood between him and complete breakdown. The time has come for schoolmasters to recognize that we know nothing about 'mind,' and that 'brain' is in no way an exception to other bodily organs."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE STRUGGLE THEORY APPLIED TO RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

THE principle, which obtains in social theory, that competition is a constant condition of vigorous group life and growth, is applied by Prof. George E. Vincent, who occupies the chair of sociology in the University of Chicago, to the struggles waged within the denominations. The present conflict between the so-called higher critics and the traditionalists, he says, is only a type of the group struggle and is to be welcomed as a sign of vitality and growth. Where competition seems to have disappeared, he avers, group individuality and personal zeal have tended to vanish also. "The internal strife in the evangelical churches is to be welcomed both as a stirring of interest and as a sign of readjustments." In analyzing the conditions to which this principle of group struggle, borrowed from current social theory, applies, he declares that "the characteristic feature of the times is the formation of large inclusive struggle groups which run across many of the old denominational lines and make common cause for or against the stability of theological belief." He continues (writing in *The Methodist Review*, New York) in part as follows:

"In each denomination these two parties begin to be recognized. The ordinary speech of the church places this leader or that with one or the other of these groups; still other canny persons cautiously defy classification. In terms of the struggle theory the conservatives are employing all the arts of conformity against those who would further innovations. The first party are charged with perpetuating prejudices, the second with preaching heresies. These are the two types of epithet which are being bandied back and forth under various guises. Through one party the group seeks to preserve its stability and continuity, through the other it gropes for variations useful to its life struggle, means of keeping in harmony with its social environment. The powerful forces of habit and feeling fight for the maintenance of what is. The capitalized experience of the group is imperiled; a vested interest is attacked. The radical speaks contemptuously of prejudice, which in the simple phrase of Archbishop Trench has come to have a 'sinister subaudition.' Yet prejudices, unquestioned assumptions, are the very basis of individual character and of social unity. The person who has no convictions which he is not ready glibly to discuss with the first comer, the society in which everything is in flux, lacks the first element of stability, that is, beliefs embedded in feeling and crystallized in precept, formulæ, and catchwords. Prejudices, sound or unsound, true or false, are the conditions of group unity. Attack upon them arouses the immediate emotional resistance of the mass. These feelings find expression through the technique of unorganized coercion and through typical leaders who embody to an exceptional degree and in an effective way these group assumptions or prejudices. The innovators, on the other hand, rebel against convention and continually offer suggestions as to modifications of the group standards and methods. It may be well to repeat that the group, for convenience personified in perhaps a misleading way, functions through these two types of leaders. An attempt to analyze the various mental processes of each may throw some light on the problems of control."

In analyzing the mental attitude of the two groups the writer asserts that the conservatives "have in view the welfare of the group," while the attitude of the innovator is either self-regarding or represents individual incapacity. He adds:

"Each party strives to show that the other side is actuated by the lower kind of purpose. Hence arise epithets which have been shown to play so important a part in group control. 'Mossback,' 'rationalist,' 'obstructionist,' 'dangerous person,' 'hidebound,' 'notoriety-seeker,' 'purblind,' 'heretic' are some of the pleasant products of the conflict. The struggle, however, often rises to a higher plane, in which mutual respect supplants personal vilification, and 'honest but mistaken' is the keynote. But epithet, powerful as it is, is only one means of strife. The administrative machinery, the educational institutions, the press of the denomination are strategic points to be captured. The party in control can bring tangible pressure to bear upon the recalcitrants, either to repress innovation or to break up habit and custom. Then, finally, the church organization provides the means for bringing the alleged heretic to formal trial. No one who has not looked at least far enough beneath the surface to discover this struggle can understand the present activities of the leading evangelical bodies. Each party in this conflict is more or less the victim of a fallacy. To the conservatives, however vigorously they may deny it, 'whatever is is right.' The liberals are always in the greatest danger of identifying change with progress. In a sense the conservative's position is sound. Existing conditions have grown out of the life and necessities of the group. These once at least served a useful purpose. The burden of proof rests upon the innovator to show that these things are outgrown survivals or errors. Again, it is true that irrational, futile, and dangerous proposals of change or vagaries of individual thought and conduct are constantly being presented to every social group, which by ridicule, scorn, and prompt repression saves itself from folly and disaster. The argument that every innovation which has turned out to be a benefit was in the past bitterly opposed is plausible but specious. It fails to take into account numberless absurd variations, which were at once ruthlessly suppressed, or ran a course of menacing contagion. To the philosopher, then, who tries to hold aloof from personal antagonisms the conservative has an important function. Through him the group maintains its individuality, forges and fuses its members into unity, formulates and reiterates those things for which it stands. Again, through him proposals of change are resisted, sifted, and finally selected. The conservative represents stability of character—a fundamental need of both an individual and a society. The invaluable service of the radical, on the other hand, is to offer constantly a series of innovations for the selection or rejection of his group. He represents the potential flexibility and adjustment of the social organization. He is forced to formulate, to defend, to define more and more clearly the thing for which he struggles. He must, if successful, be able to distinguish a real and vital need of change from a mere trivial modification or an actual vagary; he must have power to withstand the pressure of coercion which is brought to bear upon him, and the gift either to conciliate, convince, and organize his fellows, or, having made the issue clear, to leave that task to others more competent to lead."

The necessity of this group-struggle is to be seen in the fact that "no human institution ever remains stable and immutable. . . . Changes there must be, but, . . . mere change is not necessarily a gain. Only change which solves a problem, reconciles conflicting views in a larger vision, achieves a deeper, richer unity of thought and experience, readjusts the group to its environment, is to be welcomed as progress. In the absence of an authoritative personal tribunal proposed changes can come only by struggle. The group within which struggle ceases is doomed. With all its ills strife is better than stagnation."

WHEREIN QUAKER MORALITY IS PECULIAR.

QUAKER morality is like other Christian morality, except in one or two respects. These are mainly their positions in regard to war and oaths. One of the leading members of the Society of Friends, Dr. Isaac Sharpless, President of Haverford College, states in a book, recently published, on "Quakerism and Politics," that he had been accustomed to consider the moral views of Friends as something distinct and apart from their theological positions, but that consideration induces the belief that there is a necessary and logical relation between the two. The latter view of the relation involves their belief in the supremacy of the individual conscience, which is to be regarded as the logical result of the doctrine of divine guidance. The doctrine of divine guidance carries in the Friends' belief a corollary principle of a "moral order, a divine law of right," which, the writer points out, always claims its ascendency over utilitarian considerations. The yearly meetings have witnessed the death of many an appeal in favor of some course of action on account of its results. "The gallery Friends have been unmoved, because, without their appreciating it, the habit of argument from effect to cause has never been a part of their mental equipment. They base their beliefs

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on a *principle,* strained perhaps sometimes, and follow where it leads." The Quaker then is mentally incapable of taking the position that nations may do good in "committing the manifold iniquities of war, even legitimate war, for the sake of humanity." Justification of war may not be indicated in the good results accomplished, "for the algebraic sum of results for all time must come to a positive quantity, if the course is really expedient." The Friends' position as compared with the utilitarian's is thus further elucidated:

"At a recent Mohonk Conference a rear-admiral of the navy said: 'Christianity has been preached for nineteen centuries, and it would be strange indeed if such results [arbitration] did not follow; for to me, a layman, it seems axiomatic that just in proportion as individuals are guided by the principles of the Golden Rule, war will disappear.'

"After such an admission as this, it would seem to a Friend that nothing more need be said. This is his whole contention, and here he rests his case. But others do not. The rear-admiral fights if necessary. So does General Sherman, and so would hosts of Christian ministers who rightly characterize war in their sermons as a barbarous and wicked custom. By what course of argument do they justify their seeming incongruity? By argument from results entirely. By pointing out the good effects of some wars, and the bad effects it seems to them would follow if they declined war under certain circumstances.

"The Friend's differences with them are not fundamental as to the character of war, but he has a different system of determining conduct. *He* prefers to believe that the Divine Ruler of the affairs of men instituted certain moral laws which in the long run will work out the best results. *They* place their own judgment in the scale, and see a better way which in this particular emergency nullifies the Christian law, and establishes in its place a law of expediency, a law which says, Do as much good as you can in every determination of conduct; choose the less of two evils; do that which would be otherwise evil that good may come."

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND HIGHER CRITICISM.

IN May, 1905, as noted at the time in these columns, a letter was circulated in England which dealt with the attitude of the Anglican Church toward "the higher criticism," and which was signed by seventeen hundred clergymen of that church. The same letter, signed by some eighty clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, is now being circularized in this country, with a foreword stating that the signers "feel that churchmen in America may well mark attentively so carefully prepared an expression of opinion by our brother churchmen abroad upon religious problems whose import is felt not more keenly in England than here." Among the well-known laymen whose names follow are Mr. Seth Low and Prof. Brander Matthews; among the clergymen are the Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D.D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, the Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., and the Rev. John P. Peters, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. The letter emphasizes "the present unsettled condition of religious opinion, which, while due in the main to the general trend of modern thought, specially connects itself for the clergy with the study of the New Testament;" and it points out and deplores a "tendency to treat the full discussion of any questions arising from such study as inadmissable for our church, and so to commit us as a body to non-critical views of the New Testament Scriptures." They therefore record their desire that the clergy, as Christian teachers, "may now receive authoritative encouragement to face the critical problems of the New Testament with entire candor, reverence for God and his truth, and loyalty to the Church of Christ;" and they further express a fear "lest the door of ordination should be closed to men who patiently and reverently apply historical methods to the gospel records, and so an increasing number of men both spiritually and intellectually qualified should be lost to the high office of the ministry."

The Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, as quoted in *The Church Standard* (P. E., Philadelphia), welcomes the publication of this document because it "lifts the whole matter out of the region of personalities into that of principles." The direction of this movement for larger liberty, he remarks, "is now the common trust of the ablest men in the church." According to the New York *Herald,* however, "opposition to the movement has already begun on the part of the High Church element."

The New York *Outlook* (Undenominational) thinks that "this action of clergymen of the Church of England and clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church in America is a stimulating example to men of like mind in other churches;" and it adds that such an action as this should be imitated, because it proclaims the principle that to encourage fearless inquiry is the best way in which to disarm criticism. To quote further from the same source:

"There are two creditable grounds for opposition to the scientific study of the Bible. One ground is honest fear that by such study the foundations of faith will be undermined. This fear, it might be said, arises from smallness of faith; if the faith were large enough, and established not on externals but on spiritual experience and conviction, there would be no fear of its destruction. Nevertheless faith, even if it is timid, demands respect. The other ground of opposition to the scientific study of the Bible is the natural repugnance to the analysis of that which is intimate and sacred. This is due, not to the smallness of faith, but to its depth and reality. There are some experiences which seem to have a right to privacy; and religious faith is one of these. The instinct that would preserve it from rough handling is natural and right.

"Both of these reasons for dislike of the so-called Higher Criticism become intensified when it is proposed to apply the principles of criticism to the New Testament. Concern for the foundations of religion becomes stronger when the statements of the New Testament are subjected to scrutiny, because the facts of the New Testament seem to be much nearer the foundation than the facts of the Old Testament. Doubt as to whether Elisha really made the ax-head float seems to have little immediate connection with personal religion; but doubt as to whether Jesus actually performed the miracle of feeding the five thousand touches very closely the matter of loyalty to Christ which is the heart of the Christian's faith. Repugnance to the scientific examination of what is counted sacred also becomes stronger in the case of the New Testament than in the case of the Old, because the New Testament is much the more closely involved with personal religion. Even in the Psalms, full of personal religion as they are, questions of authorship and date make comparatively little difference; but in the sayings attributed to Jesus questions of authorship seem almost heartless to one who treasures these sayings as from his Lord.

"As a consequence of these perfectly intelligible feelings of fear and repugnance aroused by the suggestion of New Testament criticism, much of the saner study of the New Testament has not been thorough, and much of the fearless study of the New Testament has been directed by men who have not been devout, and therefore have been mechanical in their methods. The conclusions of modern scholarship regarding the Old Testament have become current among the more thoughtful of the people; but even such conclusions as modern scholarship has reached regarding the New Testament remain the possession of but a very few. Most of the books which have popularized the results of Biblical study have dealt with the Old Testament, and therefore the growing interest in the literary study of the Bible is confined to an interest in the Old Testament.

"This state of affairs is not wholesome. It does not promote either sincerity or freedom of religion. It is not right that the New Testament, which is for Christians the most vital part of the Bible, should be the part most open to erroneous interpretation, and most promotive of ignorance, even though it be a devout ignorance. If modern critical scholarship illuminates what it touches, it will bring light upon the New Testament as well as the Old; upon the life and character of Jesus as upon the person and influence of Moses or David or Isaiah. Literalism has been the nurse of almost every form of eccentric offshoot from Christianity. Mormonism, Dowieism, and even Christian Science are based upon the acceptance of Scriptural statements as verbally inerrant. Such cults cannot stand where scholarship holds sway.

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Atheism of the Robert Ingersoll type has become grotesquely antiquated, for it is based upon the assumption that the believer must accept as literal fact whatever he finds within the Bible; it is therefore made powerless by the assumption on the part of the believer that he has liberty of discrimination. The critical study of the Old Testament has freed the Old Testament from this hurtful and superstition-breeding literalism. It can free the New Testament likewise.

"It is therefore the duty of those who prize the New Testament most highly, and who have most certainly found it an inhaustible source of faith, to guide the critical study of it, and to accept with open minds the results of such study. It is neither right nor safe that such study be relegated to those who prize the New Testament least, nor that only those should be free to accept the truth who seek it merely to satisfy their curiosity."

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS DEFENDED.

IN our issue of February 10 we quoted from *The Western Watchman* (Roman Catholic), and from other sources, certain drastic criticisms of the action of the Philippine friars in removing from the islands the money paid them by the United States Government in purchase of their lands. Since then a number of publications have come forward in the friars' defense. *The Messenger* (Jesuit, New York) asserts that "they were under no obligation, whether of divine or human precept, to give up what rightfully belonged to them." "If they saw fit to deposit this money elsewhere than in the Philippines," it adds, "it was not because they thought of devoting it to interests outside of the Philippines, but because they could not trust their enemies either here or in the islands." The Rev. Ambrose Coleman, an Irish Dominican, writing in *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore), declares that the native secular clergy are not poor, and he expresses the opinion (which seems at variance with that of some of the American bishops) that the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines might "with a little energy" be made self-supporting. He classifies under four heads the suppositions giving rise to the criticism of the friars. We quote in part as follows:

"The first supposition having no foundation in fact is that the money paid by the government for the haciendas is Church funds. Now, . . . the haciendas had no connection with the churches and parishes, but were the property of the head houses of the orders and the university and grew in wealth through the industry of the lay brothers. They were no more the property of the Church than is the capital sunk in *The Western Watchman,* which keeps it up as a going concern. I am sure the Rev. Editor would be startled if his bishop, considering the wants of a struggling mission to be of more importance to religion than the influence of his Catholic paper, . . . ordered him to cease publication, sell all the belongings and devote the proceeds to the mission. Would he like to be called a sacrilegious robber if he ventured to remonstrate and like to have his hard earnings called 'Tainted Money'? Yet, there is a perfect parallel between the two cases."

The second supposition, he says, is "a bold outrage on notorious facts." We read:

"What effect can it have on most people who are well aware there are still plenty of friars in the Philippines to represent them as having gone off with nine millions of money, leaving twelve millions of souls behind them? I may remark here that the money when paid in full, will only amount to seven million dollars and a half, and that there are only six million and a half Christians in the archipelago. . . . The friars have no intention of leaving the islands. There are 250 of them there at present, and we may soon expect a large augmentation of their numbers.

"The third supposition is that the money 'stolen from the poor Catholic Philippines,' as he elegantly terms it, will not be used for the good of religion in the Philippines. Now, if the friars resolved to fund this capital sum of seven million dollars and resolved to spend it wholly and solely on their own support, they would be perfectly justified in doing so by all the laws of God and man. At a fair and safe rate of interest, it would hardly produce an annual income of $300,000. . . . Simply divided among the friars belonging to the Philippines, who either are working there or are engaged in China, Tonquin and Japan, or who have returned to Spain, it would mean a very small yearly allowance for each. But there is absolutely no danger of any division of the kind taking place. The money will be spent principally in the Philippines for the good of religion, in education, missions to the heathens, and as a help to parochial work for which the friars will not, as formerly, receive any government subsidy. The money will be as well spent in their hands as in any others.

"The fourth misleading supposition is that the friars stand apart from the Philippine Church and are something external to it. Let it be borne in mind that they always were, are at present, and probably always will be part and parcel of it, and generally by far the major part of it."

The Messenger, already quoted, says:

"Apparently certain persons in the United States have suffered serious losses by the departure of the friars from Manila. It seems that some of the friars, regardless of their vow of poverty, used a part of the money which they had received for their lands to pay what debts they had incurred during the four or five years they were compelled to stay in Manila without an opportunity to obtain the means of self-support, to pay for transportation from Manila to Spain and distant South American countries, and start anew their missionary work in countries in which they could look for no resources from State or Church or friends. If the 800 or more who were morally constrained to leave Manila used $2,000,000, that is, $2,500 apiece in this way, they were surely moderate enough to escape censure; $2,500 apiece would be $1,500 for their support for five years in Manila and their transportation, and $1,000 apiece to begin missionary life in a new field. Five million dollars would thus remain to continue the work of the 250 who were left in the Philippine Islands, and this, if invested, would render in an income of $200,000 a year or $800 for each. Very few priests in this country can support themselves and maintain any apostolic work at $800 a year. And yet the friars are maligned because they did not leave the entire sum of money which they received, less than $7,000,000, in the Philippines; in other words, because they used some of it to pay debts and expenses, which they were forced to incur in some measure through the machinations of the very men who now malign them. . . .

The Pope's Attitude toward Civil Marriages.—At the request, it is said, of a large number of Cardinals, Pope Pius X has published a new catechism, intended primarily for the use of the church throughout Italy. According to the German papers, the catecism reveals, on the part of the Pope, a more tolerant attitude toward civil marriage than characterized his predecessors. In answer to the question, "What is Civil Marriage?" it is stated to be "a formality prescribed by the law in order to guarantee and secure for the married couple and their children the results of such marriage in their civil relations." The question is asked, if such a civil marriage suffices. The answer is naturally given in the negative, because it is not a sacrament. Again it is stated that if a couple is married only by the civil authorities, the church cannot recognize such a covenant as legitimate. But in reply to the question if people should enter upon such a civil marriage, the answer is given that this should be done because of the civil results and rights before the law that are conditioned on such an arrangement. For this reason, says the catechism, as a rule the church authorities will perform the church marriage only after the civil marriage has already been performed.

A correspondent in the *Christliche Welt,* of Marburg (No. 2), declares that this is a noteworthy concession to the actual state of affairs, as the civil marriage law, introduced soon after the occupation of Rome in 1870 had never before been recognized by the church, and this has resulted in countless children being declared illegitimate and losing their inheritance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Consolidation is now assured between the two groups of Young Woman's Christian Associations. The scheme of union, which has been under negotiation for years, was ratified at a recent convention in Chicago. The one group, affiliated with the International Board, consists of between forty and fifty associations; the other, affiliated with the American committee, has associations in 107 cities and in 550 colleges. A similar union was consummated between the various Young Men's Christian Associations in 1869.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE PARALYSIS OF A DUAL MONARCHY.

IN view of the Emperor-King Francis Joseph's recent defiance of the Hungarian Coalition, it is boldly predicted in the European press that the end of the Dual Monarchy is drawing near; that Hungary will probably join its forces with those of a new Danubian Principality which is to unite the disjected races of the Balkans; and that Austrian power is rapidly breaking down. The compulsory dissolution of the Hungarian Diet by the imperial forces of Austria, which seemed dictated by a policy of despair, has brought the Austro-Hungarian question, we are told, to an almost fatally acute crisis. In the words of the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"The crisis has become so acute in the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy question that no one can say how it will end. It may safely be said, however, that since the Hungarian Coalition is, as

MR. UGRON,
The Chauvinistic fire-eater of the Hungarian Coalition whose rash counsel precipitated the late rupture between Crown and Parliament.

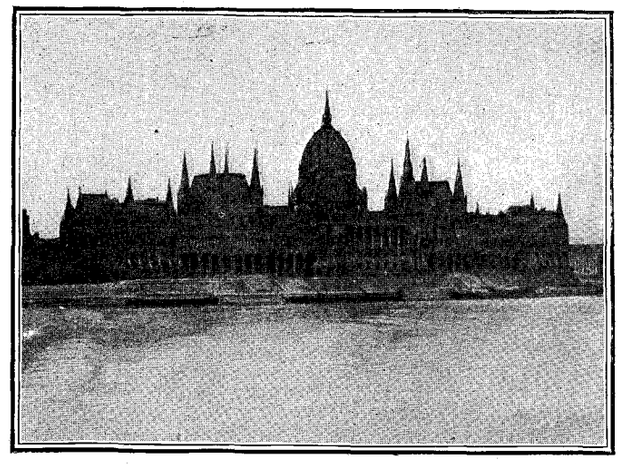
it professes to be, the most powerful political factor in the case, Hungary and the Hungarian monarchy are confronted with most perilous complications. In fact, since the failure of the Andrassy mission there has been nothing before Hungary and Austria but a final trial of strength. This must certainly be the case when the Monarch is neither a Hungarian 'Parliament-King,' nor willing, through his personal bearing, to stand forth as a conciliatory representative of the Dual Monarchy."

The checkmate to the coalition ministry by the forcible dissolution of the Diet was provoked by the answer tardily sent to Francis Joseph and dictated by Mr. Ugron, the chauvinistic fire-eater of the Coalition, says the London *Times*. To quote:

"Had the executive committee of the Coalition drawn up their answer to the royal message a little earlier, it would probably have been of a more conciliatory character; . . . they were intimidated into giving it its actual shape by the chauvinism of a discredited politician. But, if this statement be well-founded, the fact would seem rather to increase than to lessen the gravity of the situation. If the committee bowed to the dictation of M. Ugron, it was because they believed that behind M. Ugron stood the desires and the passions of the nation."

The demands made by the Coalition were not new. The Paris *Temps* says:

"The questions discussed between the Emperor-King and Count Andrassy comprised a provisional arrangement of military questions by means of a royal manifesto; the adoption of the program of the Liberal party, known as the "Committee of

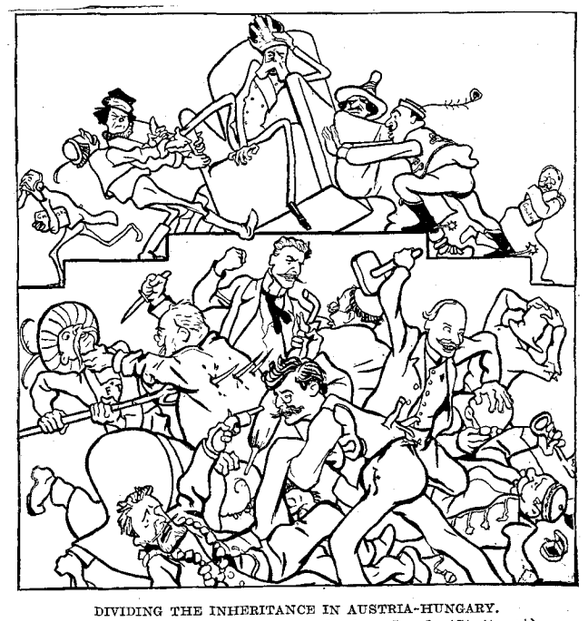


THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT AT BUDAPEST.

Nine;" the use of the Hungarian language in Hungarian regiments for the purposes of instruction; the transfer to Budapest of the Bureau of Finances common to both Austria and Hungary; and the adoption of certain constitutional limitations to the right of the Crown to dissolve Parliament. Francis Joseph maintained his resolution to yield none of his sovereign prerogatives concerning the organization of the army. He offered to Count Andrassy or to any other statesman chosen by the Coalition, however, the opportunity of forming a cabinet based upon the vote of the majority."

The Hungarian press signify their astonishment at the result of these negotiations, but the *Magyar Nemyet* (Budapest), organ of the Crown, observes that "the program of the Hungarian majority is not such as guarantees the maintenance of the supreme power of the State. As soon as the majority signifies that it is willing and able to subordinate the aspirations of the party to the conditions necessary for the State's existence, every difficulty will disappear."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the negotiations with the Emperor-King were either pitifully



DIVIDING THE INHERITANCE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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THUS FAR THIS GLOOMY OLD HAG HAS BEEN KEPT OUT OF THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN DELEGATES.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

bungled or unscrupulously mismanaged," and the *Pester Lloyd* demands that the situation be taken in hand by Baron Banffy, the only strong man in the Coalition. The *Alkotmany* (Budapest) declares that "the published program of the Coalition shows as clear as day that they are responsible for the rupture of peace." To this the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) agrees, saying that the Coalition "must conclude to regard the questions at stake less from an abstract and theoretical, and more from a practical, standpoint, and to take into consideration the possible bounds of accomplishment in what they aspire to." The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks with the *Times* correspondent that the Coalition is blundering, and that the ultimate victory will be with Francis Joseph. To quote the *Figaro:*

"The Coalition has committed tactical mistakes by which the Crown has profited. If Hungary must at last give way, it is better for her to give way at once, or she will not get off at last with the honors of war. Her long resistance, when it is at last overcome by the strong tenacity of Francis Joseph, will procure for the Emperor a triumph over the proudest and most turbulent of his subjects. The Emperor-King sees the advantages of the situation and means to seize every one of them. The weakness of the Coalition springs from the very fact that it is a Coalition. It is composed of a group of rivals and its leaders are men all of whom are not equally reckless. They are watching each other; each fears to take the first step, but fears even more to take the final step. The Crown knows that it is its best policy to wait."

The Socialist paper, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), predicts the collapse of the Dual Monarchy within a few years, and remarks:

"It is evident that Hungary cannot be forced into dualism any more than a man can be forced into love. The end of the Hapsburg monarchy in its present form may, therefore, safely be predicted. It is impossible that the present relation of the double state should last beyond 1915. When sham patriotism in Austria, when the chauvinism of the oligarchic magnates in Hungary have been abolished by equal and universal suffrage, then both States will find a way to the development of a mutual and harmonious political life."

That the present crisis has in it some threats of war and ultimate separation is more plainly stated by other papers. The *Européen* (Paris) notes that while Counts Apponyi and Tisza at the beginning of the present struggle looked askance at the Roumanians, Slovaks and Servians and despised their parliamentary delegates, as not being Magyars, they have since that time earnestly sought the alliance of non-Magyar races in their opposition to Austria, and the correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* (London) says:

"Unless I have hopelessly misread events and misinterpreted feeling, the nation from this moment will go quietly but solidly for independence. Norway's lesson is not lost.

"But another movement in the South grows with intensity every day; it is the dawning of a Danubian Principality; and Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro; and the other Balkan States are not averse to negotiations concerning an amalgamation which would at least ensure a perpetuation of individuality, a safer and better commercial independence, and at least it would secure a military footing capable of repelling the States now so interested in exploiting them. The peace footing of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia is 191,000 men, augmented during war to 703,000 men. Add to this Hungary's contribution of 1,000,000 men at least, and the contribution made by the smaller States, and you have an efficient—particularly in the infantry—military force capable of defending its territory. These are considerations and English politicians must not overlook them. A distinct and definite desire for such a multiple alliance is existing, and with such Italy is certainly in agreement. Both these ideas are being tested and analyzed, and with many the question is a multiple alliance or Norway. What time will bring us it is impossible to conjecture, save one thing, i.e., Austrian power is rapidly on the decline."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Germany's Interest in Morocco.—Bismarckian foreign policy in respect to North Africa has among its ablest living representatives Mr. de Harden, who expresses in an article in the *Zukunft* (Berlin) his regret that the Emperor William was so obstinately determined to have the Morocco Conference. Like a great number of his compatriots, Mr. Harden has avowed his preference for Germany's domination in Anatolia, and German control of the railroad to Bagdad, a much superior sphere of influence. Germany, he says will always be hampered in Morocco, and he contemplates with satisfaction that Germany may receive a check at Algeciras, provided she is enabled to establish herself at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean. He implies that the Emperor William is quite alive to this fact, and is indeed merely stirring up the dust in the west to divert attention from his more serious and important activities in the east, and Mr. Harden exclaims: "We diplomats are quite justified in saying that the present conference is no more than a blind intended to cover designs of much graver consequence elsewhere."

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SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POWERS.

MOORISH DELEGATES.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT ALGECIRAS.

How comparatively insignificant the trade interests of Germany in Morocco actually are is apparent from Mr. Rouvier's report on the Moroccan commerce during the years 1903 and 1904, just published by the French Foreign Minister. While England exported to Morocco during 1904 goods to the amount of $5,277,371, and in 1903 to the value of $6,428,663; and while France exported a little less than $4,000,000 worth in each of those years, Germany exported, in 1903, $808,276 worth, and in 1904 scarcely more than half that amount. Newspaper comments attribute the diminution in foreign imports to the foreign troubles and complications that disturbed commercial relations. France is the only importing country whose business has increased within the last two years, and she has done seven times as much trading as Germany.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESS OF PARIS ON THE CHURCH RIOTS.

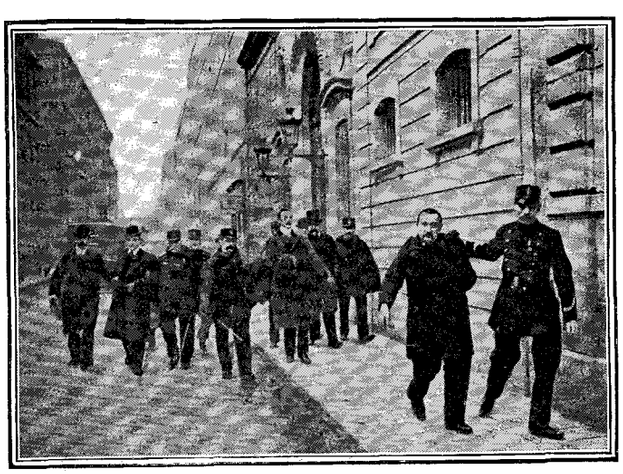
"BLOODY and abominable days" are what the religious institutions of France have fallen upon, according to the *Gaulois* (Paris). The inventory of church relics, vessels and works of art has not been made without serious riots. The Paris papers are full of accounts of how the officers of the Government met with opposition, found church doors barricaded, or were stopped by throngs of kneeling devotees who protested against the profanation of the holy places. Many arrests were made, and among them that of a nobleman and his son, who were condemned to periods of imprisonment. The *Libre Parole* (Paris) has opened a subscription list, as it states, "for the benefit of those Frenchmen who were arrested or wounded in defending liberty of conscience," while the *Journal Officiel* (Paris) publishes a list of rewards given to those "officers of peace, special constables and Republican guards who especially distinguished themselves or were wounded during the riots of January and February. Medals of silver gilt, of silver and of bronze were thus distributed."

The opposition to the ministers of the law was not sanctioned by the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, according to the *Semaine Religieuse* (Paris), which says:

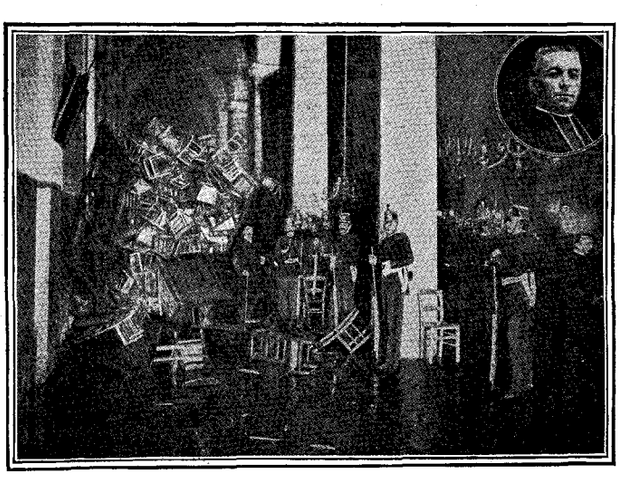
"Since December 12th, the Archbishop of Paris has sent to curés and guardians of church fabrics very precise and judicious instructions to keep in safety the inventory lists prescribed by the Government. These instructions were intended for the safeguarding of principles, by protesting against the seizure of fabrics and in keeping the church authorities uncompromised with regard to the future. They prescribed a passive tho dignified attitude, and were intended to guide safely the clergy and other officials during the time the inventory was proceeding."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares:

"We hasten to acknowledge the fact that the clergy in general have neither planned nor encouraged physical resistance to the inventory officers. The fullest inquiry will confirm this fact."



THE ARREST OF COUNT LA ROCHEFOUCAULD AND HIS SON.
After the assault on the Church of St. Clothilde.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH ST. PIERRE DU GROS CAILLOU.
After the riot on February 2, when the firemen played the hose upon all within the building to break up the fracas. In the upper corner is the picture of the priest, Abbé Richard.

INCIDENTS OF FRENCH CHURCH RIOTS.

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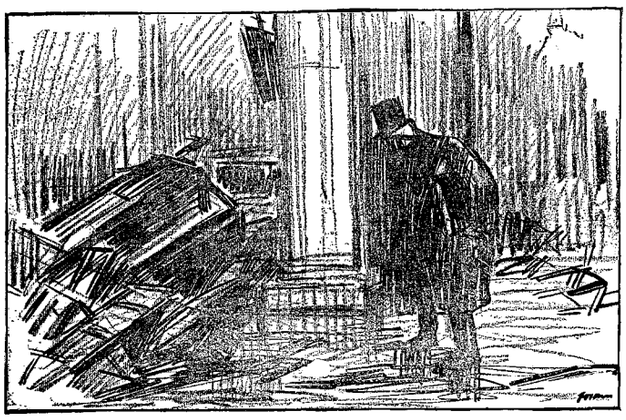
On the other hand, the *Liberté* (Paris) accuses the Government of thoughtlessness, want of tact, and brutality in its methods of procedure. The *Figaro* remarks that the "allocution pronounced at Saint Roch by Cardinal Richard proved conclusively what his Eminence's opinion was with regard to the violent resistance organized in certain churches almost always in despite of the curés." In one of many articles on the subject the *Journal des Débats* declares that the Government was really to blame for the rioting, and adds:

"We do not suppose, and never have supposed, that the Separation would prove to be a work of pacification. It will always be,



FIRST RESULT OF THE SEPARATION.

This "impressionistic" style of cartoon (which appears in the *Figaro*) is considered very artistic in Paris.

whatever people do, a cause of agitation and discord. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Government to see that its inevitable consequences be as far as possible mitigated."

Leon Bailby, in the *Intransigeant* (Paris), bitterly condemns the magistrates, some of whom were Freemasons or Jews, for their severe treatment of the arrested rioters, and indignantly exclaims:

"There are no judges, but only hangmen's assistants sitting in the magistrates' courts. The indecent joy with which they examined a prisoner and gloated over his confusion, or when the witness brought charges against him; the insults which men like Poncet heaped upon those who dared not retort, the attitude of Israelite judges who call themselves Worms or Lévy-Fleur, and who thus take vengeance on a race that is their race's foe, presented a fine picture of decadence and spoke volumes for our lovely country."

Henri Rochefort, in the same paper, complains that the police were disguised as ordinary civilians, and urged on the rioters in order that they might have the triumph of showing their badges and claiming their victims as prisoners. The Republic has disgusted France, asserts Leon Daudet in the *Gaulois*, and ruined the hope of Republicans. He continues:

"They mistook the public. But people steeped in Christianity for twenty centuries do not very easily return to the condition of brute beasts. Civilization cannot in forty years be transformed into barbarism. Those in responsible power have committed a tactical error in attempting to obliterate the past. They have gone too far and have shown their hands too early in the game. At the moment I write French society knows whither and by what ways it is being led by them, and is well aware that its deliverance can only come with the abolition of the present *régime*. I consider that the French Republic committed suicide the other day, between three and four o'clock, in front of the Church of the Gros Caillou."

The majority of the French papers, however, either omit any comment on these incidents, while reporting them in detail, or else merely speak of them as political movements of no particular importance from any other standpoint.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

NAPOLEON, when he had accomplished the sale of Louisiana to the United States, declared: "By this act I am giving Great Britain a rival on the sea who will one day humble her pride." This anecdote is quoted by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, who comments on it with the remark that when the centenary of the purchase came about Great Britain and the United States were on a footing of greater friendliness than they had known since the War of Independence. The implication of Napoleon's observation on the other side, has, however, adds the author, been amply justified, and is being further fulfilled, especially through the influence of "that remarkable man," Theodore Roosevelt, altho not "with the delight or even 'somber acquiescence' of all Americans." Of the coming of American imperialism, the present writer says:

"Certainly no international upheaval comparable with this has occurred since the creation of the German Empire revolutionized the European situation, but the change in America has not startled the world with a similar shock by reason of the remoter localities in which the drama has been conducted. It has not, it is true, been ignored by statesmen or political thinkers, and it has been proclaimed aloud many times with such ringing emphasis by President Roosevelt that there is no excuse for not taking our reckonings in a matter which is after all only the natural outcome of a long course of national evolution. This remarkable man undoubtedly embodies in himself the aspirations of his country in a way that no other ruler of the day, hardly excepting the German Kaiser, can be said to do."

What these aspirations are the writer proceeds to state as follows:

"Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in embodying in his own strenuous and thoroughly American personality the new-born desire of his country to take its place once for all among the expansive forces that are to play an imperial part in the world's

AMERICA AT THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Like the famous Baron Munchausen, Teddy performs the feat of riding over a tea table without injury to his high horse—the Monroe Doctrine.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

destiny. . . . With Mr. Roosevelt the greatness and the expansive capacity of the United States are a conviction almost religious in its intensity, while his belief in their future as a great imperial Power was formed in days before the Spanish War made it clear to all the world that they had become one. His contempt for the American who prefers to live abroad is only equalled by

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the fiery indignation which colors his denunciations of those who will not accept his doctrine of the 'Big Stick.'"

The Monroe Doctrine, in the meanwhile, as interpreted by recent American statesmen, including the present President of the United States, has forced the country, says this writer, "to assume a position that would have made Monroe turn in his grave." The result has largely tended to the growth of a transmarine American empire. To quote:

"The last thirty years have seen the steady growth of an American empire over seas. Hawaii, Samoa, Porto Rico, and now the Philippines have passed under the sway of the United States. They have also established a protectorate over Cuba and practically over the new Republic of Panama, and they are exercising financial control over San Domingo. It can only be a matter of time for those States to pass under their sway. The familiar signs which almost invariably precede such absorption have already begun to show themselves in Cuba. At the end of the month of November last, the American inhabitants of the Isle of Pines, a portion of the Cuban Republic, revolted and demanded annexation to the United States. If we may judge from analogy, this is only the beginning of the end for the existence as an independent State of that most desirable acquisition."

The assumption that the Filipinos, in every essential Orientals, "are fitted for democratic government and must be at once prepared for it," he thinks "ridiculous;" and declares that, like English Asiatic dependencies, they must be governed on the spot by an almost absolute president or viceroy. Thus:

"A democracy governing vast possessions over seas tends in the course of its rule to become less and less democratic. Our own manner of conducting the management of India and Crown Colonies has in it nothing democratic. Where interference takes place with the decision of those on the spot, the interference is rarely that of the democracy. The choice of means and the men to carry these out are the act of the Cabinet or of one Minister who is more or less controlled by the Prime Minister, who is perhaps in fact and is in theory responsible. It may be the theory of our Constitution that the affairs of India are regulated by the House of Commons, but the more democratic our Constitution has become by the extension of the suffrage, the less have the representatives of the people actually interfered in them. So far as is possible, India is governed on the spot, and the Viceroy is, in fact, far more of a real ruler than some European monarchs. Until the government of the Philippines reaches some such stage as this—and the same may be said of Porto Rico—the results will not be satisfactory."

The final test of the practicality of the Monroe Doctrine may possibly be made in the matter of Venezuela, we are told, but cannot be attempted without danger, and the writer adds:

"Everyone knows how easily the occupation of half-savage lands tends to become permanent even as a temporary measure. President Roosevelt is not the man to shrink from difficulties or to neglect to prepare against them. . . . The world will watch with interest his first attempts at dragooning a Latin republic into what he considers good behavior."

The next argument put forward with regard to the Monroe Doctrine is that it may cut both ways. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and the writer asks: "If it be right that the United States should claim exclusive jurisdiction in the Western Hemisphere, is it tolerable that they should also take part in the affairs of Europe?" and he continues as follows:

"The danger of President Roosevelt's undue activity in all parts of the world seems to us to lie in the fear that he may arouse a resentment that only slumbers in many European Chancelleries, partly provoked by American commercial competition and partly by a too reckless temperament claiming a right to be heard on all and every question of international importance. If America claims to reserve one vast enclave of the civilized globe for her own, mankind will grow restive at her uninvited apparition on the slightest excuse in other quarters. After all, as Mr. Roosevelt is well aware, the Monroe Doctrine is not accepted by any civilized people as part of the law of nations."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPEALED TO FOR ARMENIA.

ABOUT four hundred signatures of distinguished personages —German, English, Austrian, Belgian, Danish, French, Dutch, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish and Swiss—have subscribed to a memorial which Mr. Marcelin Berthelot has sent from Paris to the President of the United States through the hands of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Reynolds. This memorial is printed in *Pro Armenia* (Paris), a journal under the management of Messrs. G. Clemenceau, Anatole France, Jean Juares and Francis de Pressensé, and Mr. Roosevelt is appealed to as one profoundly moved by the tragic fate of the Armenian people now exposed to extermination by the Turks. The petitioners say:

"We take the liberty to address you and to invoke in support of a generous cause, the lofty, political and moral influence which you possess as head of the great Republic of the United States, and the personal authority which you have acquired by untiring efforts to maintain or restore peace between the nations."

Travellers, the memorialists say, who have lived in or passed through Armenia, have told harrowing tales of the sufferings of the Christian natives, whose safety, life, property, and families are in constant danger from rapine and massacre at the hands of the barbarous Mussulman tribes. That this should continue to be the case they consider a disgrace to civilization, and they continue:

"It is a cause of shame to Europe, and, we may be permitted to say, to America also, that such a condition of crime and anarchy should be allowed to continue. Our own compatriots remind us that they are also in constant peril in Armenia. More than one European and American have been robbed, maltreated or assassinated by Hamitic, Kurd or Tartar bands. In the regions exposed to the brutal ferocity of the brigand hordes, both the material interests of commerce and industry, as well as the persons to whom they pertain, are in perpetual peril."

The President of the United States is asked to intervene as the spokesman and representative of all civilized nations, and to protest against these scenes of savagery at the courts of those governments in whose territory they are enacted. Particularly the Czar is to be appealed to. To quote:

"We venture to hope that your sympathetic voice will touch the heart of the Russian Czar, who has shown so plainly his humanitarian spirit and has sought to find it sanctioned and supported by an international understanding. We beg that you will ask the co-operation of the European Powers in winning for the Ottoman Empire the state of public peace and general order, the absence of which has involved it in such disasters and threatens it with the catastrophe of total destruction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

"Instead of decapitation and other barbarous methods of ending a criminal's life, it is reported that the Peking Government proposes to introduce the foreign method of execution by hanging," according to the *Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe), which goes on to add: "In future, executions will not be made before the vulgar gaze on the public execution ground, which is in the vicinity of the vegetable market at Peking, but will be carried out within a walled enclosure to be built near the Chang Yee Gate. We presume that there will be an outburst of indignation at the proposed change on the part of the camera-carrying tourists, who consider such gruesome and revolting scenes as Chinese executions especially choice subjects for snapshots."

The Boxers, according to the *Canton Times*, are making demonstrations in the neighborhood of Canton. A Buddhist priest is at the bottom of the movement, and is enrolling members and teaching them the same doctrines as were taught in the north of China five years ago. The period of training covers forty-nine days. The priest's fee is $20 paid in advance. When the recruits have gone through their drill, they are taught to believe that they are proof against bullet and sword. It is reported that a considerable number of people are being drawn away. As the editor says, if some stern measures are not at once taken to scatter these people there will follow trouble, and the city of Canton will be involved in possible destruction.

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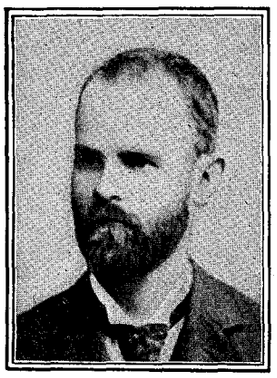
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE EVOLUTION OF PHARAOH LAND.

A HISTORY OF EGYPT FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PERSIAN CONQUEST. By James Henry Breasted, Ph.D. Illustrated. Cloth, 634 pages. Price, $5.00 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

TO-DAY ON THE NILE. By H. W. Dunning, Ph.D. Illustrated. Cloth, 270 pages. Price, $2.50 net. James Pott & Company.

AMONG the many publications of the winter few have impressed us so favorably as Professor Breasted's one-volume history of Egypt. It is no small achievement to compress within the limits of a single book the wealth of information that has been so enormously augmented during recent years by archæological exploration. It is still more difficult so to arrange and treat this information that the personages and events of the by-gone civilization of this cradle of the human race shall appear in a convincing sequence of cause and effect, of action and reaction. Both of these feats have been performed by Professor Breasted, who has attained the happy mean between the opposing methods of history-writing—the purely scientific and the purely picturesque—with a skill that stamps him a true historian as well as a learned Egyptologist.



H. W. DUNNING.

At no time does he assume the air of finality. On the contrary, his work opens with an emphatic warning: "Egyptian archæology is in its infancy, and but few of the fundamental studies and researches already completed in classical archæology have been made in this province. . . . The study of Egyptian religion has but begun, and decades will pass before even the preliminary special studies shall have been completed, which shall enable the student to go forward for a general survey and symmetrical reconstruction of the phenomena in one comprehensive presentation, which shall be in some degree final." But if positive knowledge concerning many important questions is lacking, a good deal more is known to-day than was the case even in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and something may be added by inference from the known facts. Inference, accordingly, Professor Breasted has not hesitated to summon to his aid, albeit always observing critical caution and supporting his statements by the findings of such authorities as Maspero, Weidemann and Petrie, as well as by the personal investigations in which he has long been engaged. Being the possessor of a vigorous and flexible style, he has thus succeeded in presenting a picture in which, to be sure, *lacunæ* are visible, but which glows with vitality and may be accepted as embodying the latest results of research. He has, in a word, and without abating a jot of authority, invested the most arid as well as the most intensely human topics of Egyptology with a fresh interest.

Even so, his work cannot hope wholly to escape criticism. To us its most serious defect lies in the unduly high valuation of the influence of the Nile Valley people on the earliest civilization of Southern Europe. "It is to Egypt," Professor Breasted declares, "that we must look as the dominant power, in the Mediterranean basin, whether by force of arms or by sheer weight of superior civilization, throughout the earliest career of man in Southern Europe, and for long after the archaic age had been superseded by higher culture." This is saying too much, and, curiously enough, little effort is made to substantiate it. It is noticeable, too, that the place of Egypt in Hebrew tradition receives scant attention. The absence of a bibliography is greatly to be regretted. But these are not vital defects, and if it were only for its graphic presentation of the social and economic life of predynastic and dynastic Egypt, Professor Breasted's work would, in the words of *The Outlook*, command "alike the respect of the scholar and the interest of the intelligent reader." As it is, we are almost inclined to echo the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* declaration that it is an "epoch-marking book." The final history of Egypt is yet to be written, but when the time arrives the historian can hardly find a better model than this picturesque yet sound recital in which, to quote from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* "Instead of a lifeless chronological record of Pharaohs and dynasties, Professor Breasted's narrative reanimates the people of these remote ages and makes them as real to the imagination as are the Greeks and Romans."

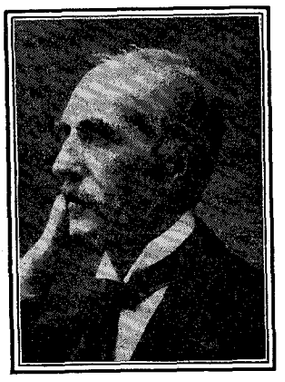
Professor Breasted's history stops with the Persian conquest, and thus at no point touches on the changes wrought in the land of the Pharaohs during the Christian era. Some idea of these may be gained from Dr. Dunning's "To-day on the Nile," which, while written primarily for the benefit of prospective tourists, contains not a little substantial information, and affords a graphic view of modern Egypt. The Boston *Transcript* concisely sums it up, in saying: "The volume is at once a history and description of the country, and a guide-book, valuable and interesting in each of these respects." For the reader who imagines that Egypt is still typical of the "unchanging East," Dr. Dunning has some surprises. Cairo, Alexandria, and other of the larger towns to-day boast electric lights and street cars, telephones, cabs, and similar products of Occidental civilization. Labor-saving machinery is to be found everywhere. The dahabeyeh has all but vanished before the unlovely steamboat. But the pyramids, temples and tombs remain, and with them much of the picturesque, primitive past. So that the tour of Egypt is yet worth while. And, when the traveler starts he would be well advised to drop a copy of Dr. Dunning's book into his steamer-trunk.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS ON IRELAND.

IRISH HISTORY AND THE IRISH QUESTION. By Goldwin Smith. Cloth, 270 pages. Price, $1.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Company.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH as a critic belongs to a school of which we now have too few representatives. It was at its zenith in the days when the ponderous quarterlies and weeklies were still potent instruments in molding the public opinion of England. The old "Reviewers" may have been men of circumscribed vision—indeed, there is no doubting that they were. But what they saw they saw clearly, and in workmanlike fashion went about the task of inducing others to see with them. In their lexicon was no such word as "compromise." They were the unrelenting foes of compromise. To them a policy, a view, a principle was either right or it was wrong, and if they deemed it wrong they assailed it without mercy. Masters of both the rapier and the bludgeon—though usually preferring the latter—they gave no quarter and asked none. Thence were bred discord and controversy, but thence also was bred a clarifying of ideas.

Thus it is with the writings of Mr. Goldwin Smith. With his opinions it is impossible always to agree. Nay, the usual effect of an utterance from him is to provoke a lively sentiment of disagreement. Like the old Reviewers, when he takes pen in hand a storm gathers, to break when the pen is lifted. It has seemed his delight to create dissension. But there is no impeaching his sincerity or his clarity of vision. It may be argued that he does not see enough. It cannot be argued that what he does see he does not see well. And, like the old Reviewers again, he lacks neither the will nor the ability to wage war against all that smacks to him of error. More than they he prefers the rapier, though when he chooses he can use the bludgeon to good purpose. His skill with both weapons he has proven time and again, and he proves it once more in his latest book, a trenchant study of the ever-vexatious Irish question. His view of its origins and development will appeal to neither the party of Home Rule nor the party which accuses the Irish themselves of being the main source of Ireland's misfortunes. Both will denounce his version of the story of Erin as biased and unjust. And to readers free from the disturbing influences of national allegiance it must seem that he has not taken all the necessary factors into account in formulating the judgments with which his pages bristle. But to such readers it must also seem that Mr. Smith has gone deeper than most students to the heart of things when he affirms his conviction that the Irish question is at bottom an economic question, and that nature must share with the crimes and follies of man the responsibility for the sorrows of Ireland.



GOLDWIN SMITH.

It is easy to deny the validity of such assertions as the statement that over-population is the single evil born of the Union, or the suggestion that had it not been for the Conquest the Irish "might have gone on indefinitely, like the clans of the Scottish Highlands, in a state of barbarous strife fatal to progress of every kind." But it is impossible to deny the stubborn facts of nature as they have confronted Ireland in experience, and as they are presented here by a master in the art of argumentation. Wherefore the continuous emigration from Ireland? The inhumanity of Ireland's rulers, replies the Irishman. "Patriotic eloquence," declares Mr. Smith, *contra*, "will not change Ireland's skies, or render it otherwise than cruel to induce her people to stay in a land in which they cannot make their bread." There is food for thought in his proposal that efforts be made to determine whether Ireland generally is capable of being turned with advantage into an arable country. There is food for thought, too, in the picture he draws of an independent Ireland. Unjust he may at times be, unjust alike to the Englishman and the Irishman, but if only

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for his summing up his little treatise must be accounted a notable contribution to the literature on the Irish question.

Whether it will exert any influence on its solution remains to be seen, but it is none the less the fact that here, as he has done before, Mr. Smith gives evidence of his ability to strip vital issues of non-essentials and to speak the truth as he sees it fearlessly and in plain language. This is quite generally recognized by the critics, who commend the work heartily. Even partizans, the New York *Sun* declares, "will recognize the fair and equitable spirit in which the narrative is penned." "Rarely," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "have facts and legends, the trivial and the important, been more skillfully disentangled from the complicated warp of the history of Ireland." "A brilliant analysis of the political evolution of Ireland and the Irish," is the verdict of another western paper, the Los Angeles *Times*, while the Newark *News* believes that "both nationalist and reactionary would profit by the reading" of "Irish History and the Irish Question."

THE FAIRY WORLD OF FOXDOM.

RED FOX. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated. Cloth, 340 pages. Price, $2.00. L. C. Page & Company.

THERE has been so much criticism lately of the methods of the writers of "animal stories," and more particularly of their "pernicious" habit of investing their four-footed heroes and heroines with human, if not superhuman attributes, that the appearance of this new volume by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts aroused in us a lively curiosity. Mr. Roberts is an old offender in the eyes of the naturalists, and the question immediately rose—had he mended his ways in consequence of the scathing rebukes administered by those who believe that animals are not proper subjects for idealization? Secretly, it must be confessed, we hoped he had not, for we are still old-fashioned enough to cherish fairy-tales and desire "animal stories" of the imaginative variety. For a moment we feared that the shafts of the critics had struck home. "The incidents in the career of this particular fox," says Mr. Roberts in a prefatory note, "are not only consistent with the known characteristics and capacities of the fox family, but there is authentic record of them all in the accounts of careful observers." Immediately we had visions of foot-notes, textual references, even of a critical bibliography. But, a few lines more and confidence returned. "As for any emotions which Red Fox may once in a great while seem to display, these may safely be accepted by the most cautious as fox emotions, not as human emotions." Then, after all, there were to be emotions? We hurriedly turned the page and plunged into one of the most delightful tales of wood-life and wood-craft we have come across in many a day.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

It is simply the story of the career of a Canadian fox. But as it is told, with the whirring of insects in the calm summer air, the crackling of branches snapping in the winter frost, the meetings—friendly and otherwise—of the small folk and the great folk of the forest, it is enough to send any healthy boy to the nearest patch of woods to study the ways of nature, while in every man it must arouse pleasant memories of the days when he was a boy and lived in the fairyland which boys forget all too soon. *The Athenæum* is none too eulogistic when it says of "Red Fox": "It has the fascination of a real jungle story, without owing any apparent debt to Mr. Kipling. . . . There are scores of touches of real nature—touches only possible as the result of close and patient watching—in the story of Red Fox's puppyhood and in such incidents as his captivity and hunting methods." Even the staid *Nation* is moved to declare: "We accept Red Fox as the flower of his race, even though he may belong to the order Compositæ." And, with *The Nation*, we would add that "Mr. Roberts appears to tell his story chiefly for its own sake, but he impresses us quite as deeply as if he had tried to enforce it by didacticism. We feel, for instance, with the rabbit and mink, the barbarity of trapping, and take the fox's point of view when we see the field of scarlet riders and hear the loud-mouthed pack on the trail."

This last is the final incident of the tale, and it leaves us with a strong hope that some day Mr. Roberts will give us more of the adventures of Red Fox. For we cannot believe that Red Fox will linger in the barren mountain regions. He is certain, ultimately, to make his way back to the forests, the meadows and the farms of the Ringwaak country. And when he does return we shall expect to hear again of him and his mate, and of Jabe Smith and the Boy.

THE DEFECTS AND VIRTUES OF SHERMAN.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN. By Edward Robins. American Crisis Biographies. Illustrated. Cloth, 352 pages. Price, $1.25 net. George W. Jacobs & Company.

ACCORDING to the publishers' announcement, the purpose of the "American Crisis Biographies" series in which this little volume finds place, is to "constitute a complete and comprehensive history of the great American sectional struggle in the form of readable and authoritative biography." This of itself indicates that the writers are expected to concentrate their attention chiefly on the part played by their respective heroes in the conflict that culminated in the Civil War; and, consequently, that the reader need not look, as the word "biographies" would naturally lead him to look, for a carefully proportioned study setting forth the effects of heredity and environment, the interaction between the man and his fellows, and his place in the history of his times and country. Thus far all the writers in the series have followed its scheme rather than its title, and Mr. Robins perhaps more closely than any. His is distinctly not a biography, but a military memoir. He scarcely touches on the formative period of General Sherman's career, and little more on the events of his life after the war, the consequence being that Sherman the man is almost completely lost in Sherman the soldier, with whose military achievements nine of the twelve chapters are occupied.

Viewing the work, however, as a military memoir, there will be found much to excite admiration. It does not possess any marked distinction from the literary standpoint, but it does, as *The Outlook* finds, give a "truthful and striking portrait." It is thoroughly readable, is enlivened by many illustrative anecdotes, displays a sound knowledge of events as recorded by the best authorities and by that best of all authorities for the Civil War—the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies;" and it is eminently fair in respect both to the two great hostile camps into which the nation was then divided, and to the commanders with and against whom General Sherman fought.

It is noteworthy, too, that although Mr. Robins is, in the language of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, "a sincere admirer of General Sherman, and has written of him in a genuinely sympathetic manner," he makes no effort to explain away what seem to him, as to other less friendly critics, spots on the sun of his hero's reputation. Thus, he writes (p. 243) of the march to the sea, when so much damage was inflicted on the country traversed: "As we review his correspondence during this period and try to understand his mood, we are compelled to admit that a spirit of revenge seems to mar the otherwise admirable poise of this great general." And again (p. 254): "It must be candidly admitted that at this period Sherman . . . appears actually vindictive." But, as is to be expected, the final estimate (p. 334) is favorable: "Loyal, brave in mind and body; in war a relentless genius; in peace kindly and simple; frank to the verge of imprudence; impetuously honest; intolerant of sham; brilliant of brain; with small faults and large virtues; a born commander, stern and bold, yet withal a pleasant gentleman—such was William Tecumseh Sherman."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The trust company of to-day is such a modern institution that there has hitherto been no adequate account of its structure and functioning, and in collaborating to produce such an account F. B. Kirkbride and J. E. Sterrett have placed the general public, as well as the student of banking methods, distinctly in their debt. Their "The Modern Trust Company" (Macmillan, $2.50 net) covers the ground with a fullness that leaves little to be desired, and from a sanely conservative viewpoint. Each branch of trust company business is examined in detail, the survey going so far as to embrace such miscellaneous topics as "Mail Room," "Messengers, Watchmen and Cleaners," "Advertising," "Purchase and Care of Supplies" and "Lunch Room;" while the practical helpfulness of the work is emphasized by the inclusion of scores of forms designed to facilitate trust company operations.

There is one thing on which the reader of Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim's novels can always count—a story of absorbing interest, turning on a most complicated plot which is worked out with dexterous craftsmanship. In his latest book, "A Maker of History" (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50), he has ingeniously utilized the incident of the Russian attack on the North Sea fishing-fleet to weave together a capital yarn of the European secret service. His "maker of history" is a young Englishman, who accidentally witnesses a diplomatic meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar, comes into possession of a page of a secret treaty allying Russia and Germany against England, and in consequence of his discovery finds himself, his sister and his sister's lover, storm centres of intrigue. The story is told with the vim and dash characteristic of Mr. Oppenheim's work, and is one of the best tales he has yet produced.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Individuality and Immortality."—Wilhelm Ostwald. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 75 cents net.)

"Display."—R. E. S. Spender. (John Lane.)

"The Country Town."—Wilbert L. Anderson. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00 net.)

"Last Poems."—Lawrence Hope. (John Lane, $1.50 net.)

"The Finality of the Christian Religion."—George Burman Foster. (The University of Chicago Press, $4.00 net.)

"Mary Queen of Scots." Vols. I and II.—T. F. Henderson. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Development of the European Nations, 1870-1900."—J. Holland Rose, Litt.D. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"The Heroes of Defeat."—William Jackson Armstrong. (The Robert Clark Company, Cincinnati, O.)

"The Philosophy of Integration."—Rev. William A. Crawford-Frost, M.A. (The Mayhew Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., $1.00.)

"The Bitter Cry of the Children."—John Spargo. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50 net.)

"Studies in Verse."—(The Grafton Press.)

"The Healers."—Maarten Maartens. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Wild Justice."—Lloyd Osbourne. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Jungle."—Upton Sinclair. (Doubleday, Page & Company, $1.50.)

"The Sacred Cup."—Vincent Brown. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"All That was Possible."—Howard Overing Sturgis. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"City Government for Young People."—Charles Dwight Willard. (The Macmillan Co., 50 cents net.)

"What is Religion?"—Henry S. Pritchett. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Lady in Waiting."—Charles Woodcock-Savage. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Portreeve."—Eden Phillpotts. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Justice for the Russian Jew."—J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 25 cents.)

"The Spirit of the Pines."—Margaret Morse. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"The Quickening."—Francis Lynde. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Further Memoirs of the Whig Party 1807-21, with Some Miscellaneous Reminiscences."—Lord Holland. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $5.00 net.)

"The Spirit of Rome."—Vernon Lee. (John Lane, $1.50 net.)

"Giant Sun and His Family."—Mary Proctor. (Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.)

"The Building of the City Beautiful."—Joaquin Miller. (Albert Brandt, Trenton, N. J., $1.50 net.)

"Modern English."—Emerson & Bender. (Macmillan & Co., 35 cents.)

"Forty Years an Advertising Agent."—George P. Rowell. (Printer's Ink Pub. Co., New York.)

"Course of Study in the Eight Grades."—Charles A. McMurray. (Macmillan Co., two volumes, 75 cents each.)

"A History of the United States and Its People."—E. McK. Avery. (Burrows Bros., Cleveland, second volume.)

"Argumentation and Debate."—Laycock & Scales. (Macmillan Co., 60 cents.)

"Advanced Algebra."—Arthur Schultze. (Macmillan Co., $1.25.)

"Physical Nature of the Child."—S. H. Rowe. (Macmillan Co., 90 cents.)

"Efficiency and Relief."—Edward T. Devine. (Macmillan Co., 75 cents.)

"Ten Plagues of Modern Egypt."—I. N. McCash. (Personal Help Pub. Co.)

"Principles of Oral English."—Palmer & Sammis. (Macmillan Co., 60 cents.)

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Like the Ships of Uncle Sam's Navy.

Most soaps dissolve quickly if placed in hot water.

Ivory Soap does not.

Left in bath tub or wash basin, it retains its firmness for hours. Like the ships of Uncle Sam's Navy, *it floats* forever and a day.

Bath; toilet; fine laundry.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

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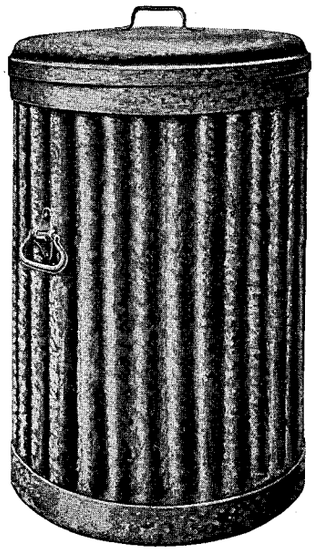

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Witt's Corrugated Can

By far the most economical can for you to buy. First cost may be a little more, but **Witt's** will last longer than two of any other can.

Absolutely fire-proof—made of corrugated steel, close-fitting lid. Bottom of can is above floor; rests on rim only.

Known by "WITT'S CAN" stamped in lid and bottom

THREE SIZES: No. 1—15¾x25 in., No. 2—18x25 in., No. 3—20½x25 in.

WITT'S PAIL (*5 and 7 gal.*) *for ashes and garbage.*

Witt's Cans and Pails are sold on approval, and not one has ever been returned by the purchaser. Write us for name of dealer in your town who sells "Witt's."

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"Manufacturer to Smoker" explains but partly the values that I give.

There are two ways of selling cigars—through jobber and retailer, or direct from manufacturer to smoker.

There are two kinds of selling expense—dealers' profits and advertising.

In selling cigars direct to the consumer the manufacturer cuts out the dealers' profits, but he must substitute advertising for the dealer in order to reach his buyers.

Now, if his advertising expense equals what the dealers' profit would be, nothing is gained for the smoker—that manufacturer cannot give the smoker any better value than the retailer does.

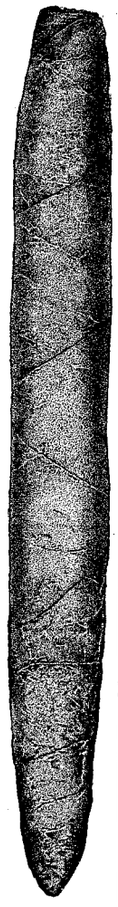
That is where so many "Factory to Fireside" dealers fall down.

And that is where the real secret of my way lies.

I not only save all dealers' profits, but I cut down my advertising expense per hundred cigars sold to almost nothing.

How do I do this?

Simply by selling such good cigars that my customers reorder again and again, so that eventually I usually sell THOUSANDS of cigars as a result of one reply to an advertisement.



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EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Therefore, when I say that my plan enables me to cut out practically ALL selling expense and to sell direct to the smoker at wholesale prices, I mean just that.

Summed up, the whole success of my plan depends upon giving the extraordinary value that I claim to.

I am as ready to prove to you by evidence as by argument, and to that end I make at my own risk this offer:

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

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TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

Reader."—J. F. Chamberlain. (Macmillan Co., 40 cents.)

"Bryant's Poems."—(Macmillan Co., 25 cents.)

"Friendship's Fragrant Fancies."—Catherine Moriarty. (Dodge Pub. Co.)

"Leontine Stanfield's Book of Verse."—(J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co., paper, 25 cents.)

"Tennyson's In Memoriam."—(Macmillan Co., $1.)

"The Great Refusal."—Maxwell Gray. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Who's Who in America, 1906-1907."—(A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago, $3.50.)

"The Eternal Spring."—Neith Boyce. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.50.)

"The Lake."—George Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

L'Amour Ambigueux.

BY HELEN HAY WHITNEY.

You are the dreams we do not dare to dream,
The dim florescence of a mystic rose.
In poverty or pride love comes and goes—
We do not question what the deeps may seem,
Launched on the steady current of the stream.
Gaily and hardily we bear the prose:
In youth, red sun; in age, the charnel snows,
Nor see the banks where subtle flowers gleam
In green sweet beds of moly and of thyme
Wild as an errant fancy. All the while
We know you, mystic rose, we know your smile,
Your dry still eyes, your fragrant floating hair,
The peacock purple of the gown you wear,
O lyric alchemist of rune and rhyme.

—*From The Metropolitan* (March.)

Ad Thaliarchum.

BY CHARLES EDMUND MERRILL, JR.

When mountain-tops are white with snow
And on Soracte's crest you see
The laden beecher bending low,
And when the frost with icy key
Locks tight each little rivulet,
Come, Thaliarchus, and with me
Old cares forget.

The fire invites us; take thine ease,
Nor seek to fathom from afar
The hearts of the Eumenides;
Leave to the gods the unending war
Of wind and wave; this, too, shall cease
When they from whom all counsels are
Shall counsel peace.

To-morrow? Shall the fleeting years
Abide our questioning? They go
All heedless of our hopes and fears.
To-morrow? 'Tis not ours to know
That we again shall see the flowers.
To-morrow is the gods'—but oh!
To-day is ours.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (March.)

Winter Song.

Translated from Alfred Perceval Graves from a very early Irish nature poem.

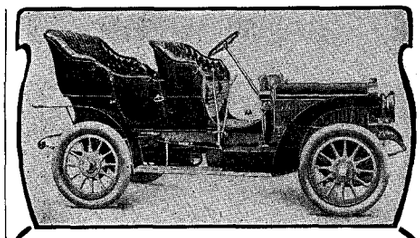
Cold, cold until Doom!
The storm goes gathering gloom;
Each flashing furrow a stream;
A full lake every ford in the coom.

Sea large are the scowling lakes;
Thin sleet-speers swell to an host;
Light rains clash as shields on the coast;
Like a white wether's fleece fall the flakes.

The roadside pools are as ponds;
Each moor like a forest uplifts;
No shelter the bird-flock finds;
Breech high the stark snow drifts.

Swift frost hath the ways in his hold,
Keen the strife round Colt's standing stone!
And the tempest so stretches her fold,
That none can cry aught but "Cold!"

—*From The Athenaeum* (London).



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CADILLAC

Among the many improvements is a automatic governor which limits the speed of the engine when the latter is disconnected, eliminating vibration and saving much fuel and energy. Another is the mechanically operated oil feed (found in all Cadillac models) which supplies oil to the engine in accordance with its speed, keeping it always in a state of perfect lubrication. Transmission is of the exclusive Cadillac planetary type, with specially cut and hardened gears. The bodies are of unusual elegance, and luxuriously appointed. Wheel base of Model H (30 h. p.), 100 inches; Model L (40 h. p.), 110 inches. Practically noiseless; comfortable and easy-riding as a Pullman coach.

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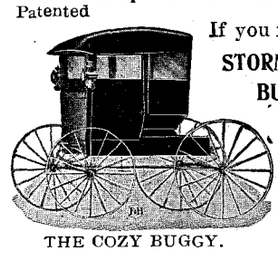

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My Friend, the Enemy.

BY ARTHUR STRINGER.

Since your fierce hate has so befriended me,
Who shall oppose you, watchful to the end—
Since 'twas your covert blade, sloth might not see,
Made vigilant this breast I must defend—
Keep, still, my sword from rust and slumber free,
And since on blow and parry souls depend,
Call no soft truce to break my strength, but be,
In endless opposition, still my friend!
—*Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine* (March).

The Homing Heart.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

I.

It was ages ago in life's first wonder
I found you, Virgilia, wild sea-heart;
And 'twas ages ago that we went asunder,
Ages and worlds apart.

Your lightsome laugh and your hair's dark glory,
I knew them of old by an ocean-stream,
In a far, first world, now turned to story,
Now faded back to dream.

I saw you there with the sea-girls fleeing,
And I followed fast over rock and reef:
And you sent a sea-fire into my being,
The lure of the lyric grief.

. . . . . .

I followed you fast through the white sea-splendor,
On into the rush of a blown, black rain;
Drawn on by that mystery strangely tender,
The lure of the lyric pain.

As up round a headland the tides came hurling,
You sang one song from your wild sea-heart;
Then a mist swept in, and we two went whirling,
Ages and worlds apart.

II.

We are caught in the coil of a God's romances—
We come from low worlds and we go afar;

FOOD AND STUDY

A College Man's Experience.

"All through my high school course and first year in college," writes an ambitious young man, "I struggled with my studies on a diet of greasy, pasty foods, being especially fond of cakes and fried things. My system got into a state of general disorder, and it was difficult for me to apply myself to school work with any degree of satisfaction. I tried different medicines and food preparations, but did not seem able to correct the difficulty.

"Then my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food and I sampled it. I had to do something, so I just buckled down to a rigid observance of the directions on the package, and in less than no time began to feel better. In a few weeks my strength was restored, my weight had increased, I had a clearer head and felt better in every particular. My work was simply sport to what it was formerly.

"My sister's health was badly run down and she had become so nervous that she could not attend to her music. She went on Grape-Nuts and had the same remarkable experience that I had. Then my brother, Frank, who is in the postoffice department at Washington city and had been trying to do brain work on greasy foods, cakes and all that, joined the Grape-Nuts army. I showed him what it was and could do and from a broken-down condition he has developed into a hearty and efficient man.

"Besides these I could give account of numbers of my fellow-students who have made visible improvement mentally and physically by the use of this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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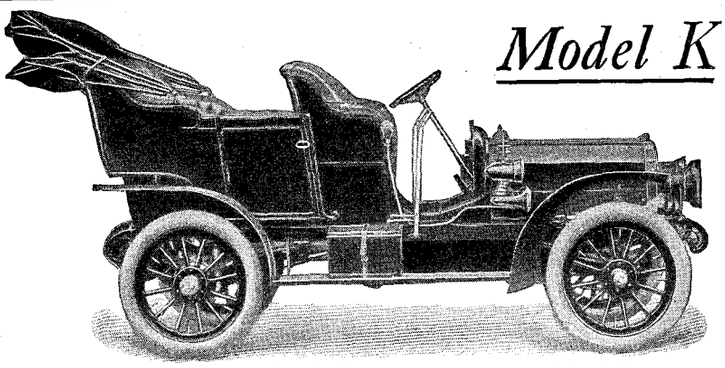

Model K

WINTON Accessibility

ACCESSIBILITY means more to the Motorist, on *reflection*, than when first mentioned.

Being *able* to get at any part of the Mechanism which may be "out of whack" is important, of course. But of much more importance is the Winton construction which makes the Driver *willing* to get at it *immediately*.

You know how it is with Human Nature!

If the trained ear detects "something wrong" with the Motor, or Transmission, the time to investigate is *at once*—just as soon as the sound causes you to *suspect* it.

But you *won't* do that unless the Car Builder has made it mighty *easy* for you to do it on the spot.

If your Car is not *more* accessible than many that boast Accessibility you'll *wait* till you get it home to the Barn before you investigate.

And by that time much damage may be done that *could have* been easily avoided by quick and easy investigation on the *first* suspicion of "Trouble."

* * *

Many serious accidents arise from that sort of *postponement*.

Half the usual repair bills *can* be cut out by *early* investigation, and slight adjustments *in time*—on first discovery.

This is why *we've* made the Winton Model K the most *readily* accessible Car that ever was planned.

It is so *easy*, this season, to "get at" every working part of the Winton Model K that there's no *inducement to postpone* investigation and adjustment when any Trouble is suspected.

Five actual minutes will uncover the working parts of the Winton Model K.

You see we've planned *this* Car to work the way Human Nature works,—so that it is a *pleasure* to investigate its working parts.

Opening the hinged Bonnet exposes the Motor in less than a minute's time.

The turning of two handles uncovers instantly the whole Crank-shaft with its four connecting rods.

Lift up a foot-board, before front seat, turn a handle, and the entire Transmission Gear lies instantly before you.

A few minutes' more work takes that entire Transmission Gear clear out of its dust-proof case, for adjustment or repair.

* * *

Then, the Driving Axle is equally accessible.

Unscrew a single cap-nut, on either driving wheel, and you can *draw out* the entire Axle for inspection and adjustment, from its strong supporting Tube, *without Jack or Pit*, and without a Guest alighting from the Tonneau.

And all this has been planned so there need not be any stooping, groping, nor creeping under the Carriage, in that most undignified attitude which makes the Motorist's Guests pity him, on the spot, and ridicule him afterwards.

The Winton Model K is so accessible that its Driver *will fix* any lack of adjustment on *suspicion*, and on first discovery of it.

That means a big difference in the aforesaid Repair bills, safety, and longevity of the Winton Car.

Don't underestimate *such* accessibility as *this*.

* * *

The Winton Model K has:

30 Horse-power or better—

4-Cylinder Vertical Motor, which starts from the seat without cranking—

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New Precision "Shooting" Oiler—

Improved Winton Twin-Springs—

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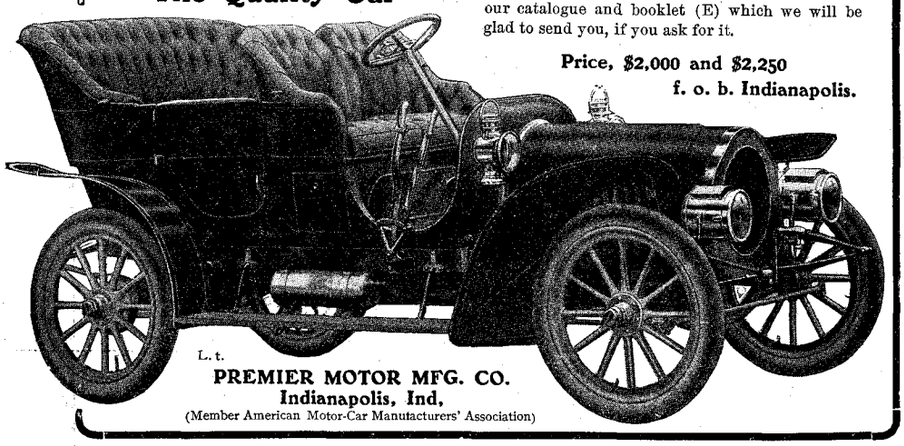

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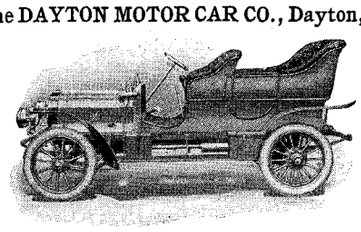

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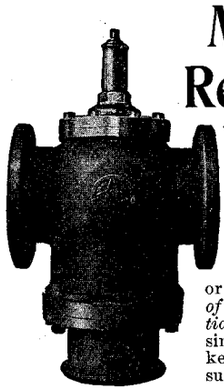

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I have missed you again in the Earth's wild
chances—
Now to another star!

Perhaps we are led and our loves are fated,
And our steps are counted one by one;
Perhaps we shall meet and our souls be mated,
After the burnt-out sun.

For over the world a dim hope hovers,
The hope at the heart of all our songs—
That the banded stars are in league with lovers,
And fight against their wrongs.

If this all is a dream, then perhaps our dreaming
Can touch life's height to a finer fire;
Who knows but the heavens and all their seeming
Were made by the heart's desire?

One thing shines clear in the heart's sweet reason,
One lightning over the chasm runs—
That to turn from love is the world's one treason
That treads down all the suns.

So I go to the long adventure, lifting
My face to the far, mysterious goals,
To the last assize, to the final sifting
Of gods and stars and souls.

. . . . . .

III.

There are more lives yet, there are more worlds
waiting,
For the way climbs up to the eldest sun,
Where the white ones go to their mystic mating,
And the Holy Will is done.

I will find you there where our low life heightens—
Where the door of the Wonder again unbars,
Where the old love lures and the old fire whitens,
In the Stars behind the stars.

. . . . . .

Ah, strangely then will the heart be shaken,
For something starry will touch the hour;
And the mystic wind of the worlds will waken,
Stirring the soul's tall flower.

As we go star-stilled in the mystic garden,
All the prose of this life run there to rhyme,
How eagerly will the poor heart pardon
All of these hurts of Time!

For 'twill all come back—the wasted splendor,
The heart's lost youth like a breaking flower,
The dauntless dare, and the wistful, tender
Touch of the April hour.

. . . . . .

—*From the Cosmopolitan* (March).

A Question.

BY MABEL MAHIN.

I study the faces of old women
And ask myself a question, new and strange,
To my own features will there come that change?
That look of meek submission? Am I, then,
No different from the others? And again,
I ask, have I no power to arrange
The course of mine own life? Must I exchange
My outlook on this world for theirs? What gain

If I aspire and hope? Perchance they, too,
Have hoped and seen their dreams fade in the
air;
Perchance they, too, have loved as now I do,
And lost that love which seemed to them so fair.
Shall I at last, when all my struggles cease,
Wear not a crown but just a mask of peace?

—*From McClure's Magazine* (Feb.).

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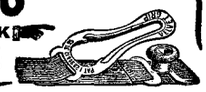

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PERSONALS.

White House Brides.—White House weddings have not been so uncommon as some might suppose. The marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Nicholas Longworth on February 17 was the twelfth which has taken place in that historic national edifice. The New York *Tribune* says of the other White House brides:

The first President who occupied the original structure was President Adams, in 1800, Washington never occupying it, but it was not until President Madison was in office, in 1811, that a wedding occurred in it—that of Mrs. Lucy Payne Washington, the younger sister of Mrs. Madison and the widow of George Steptoe Washington, a nephew of the first President. The marriage of Mrs. Washington to Justice Todd, of the Supreme Court, took place on March 11, 1811.

Just after President Madison had begun his second term another relative of Mrs. Madison, Miss Anna Todd, of Philadelphia, was married in the White House to John G. Jackson, a Representative in Congress from Virginia, whose grandnephew was "Stonewall" Jackson, of Civil War fame.

The present White House, rebuilt on the lines of the first edifice, which the British burned in 1814, was first occupied by President Monroe in 1818. His daughter, Miss Maria Hester Monroe, was married to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, of New York, Acting Secretary to the President, on March 9, 1820. John Quincy Adams's son was married in the White House to Miss Mary Hellen on February 10, 1828. During the eight years that Andrew Jackson was President three weddings took place in the White House, and in the administration of President Van Buren, his son, Major Abraham Van Buren, was married to Miss Angelica Singleton, of South Carolina. In 1842, Miss Elizabeth Tyler, third daughter of President Tyler, became the bride of William Waller. To quote *The Tribune* again:

It was not until 1874 that another President's daughter became a White House bride. On May 21 of that year Miss Nellie Grant was married

COFFEE vs. COLLEGE

Student Had to Give Up Coffee.

Some people are apparently immune to coffee poisoning—if you are not, Nature will tell you so in the ailments she sends as warnings. And when you get a warning, heed it or you get hurt, sure. A young college student writes from New York:

"I had been told frequently that coffee was injurious to me, and if I had not been told, the almost constant headaches with which I began to suffer after using it for several years, the state of lethargic mentality which gradually came upon me to hinder me in my studies, the general lassitude and indisposition to any sort of effort which possessed me, ought to have been sufficient warning. But I disregarded them till my physician told me a few months ago that I must give up coffee or quit college. I could hesitate no longer, and at once abandoned coffee.

"On the advice of a friend I began to drink Postum Food Coffee, and rejoice to tell you that with the drug of coffee removed and the healthful properties of Postum in its place I was soon relieved of all my ailments. The headaches and nervousness disappeared entirely, strength came back to me, and my complexion which had been very, very bad, cleared up beautifully. Better than all, my mental faculties were toned up, and became more vigorous than ever, and I now feel that no course of study would be too difficult for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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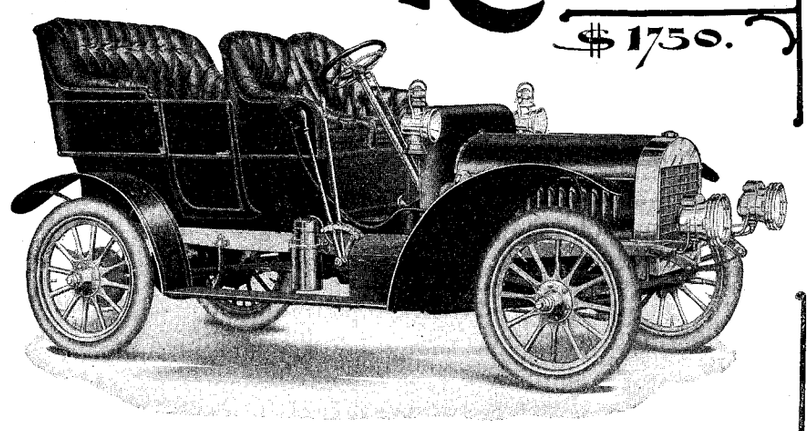

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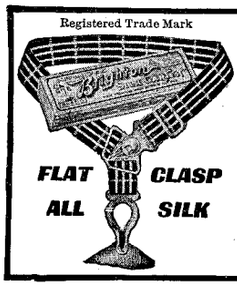

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to Algernon C. F. Sartoris while General Grant was serving his second term as President.

In the administration of President Hayes, his niece, Miss Emily Platt, became the bride of General Russell Hastings on June 19, 1878.

The first and only President to be married in the White House was Grover Cleveland, whose wedding with Miss Frances Folsom took place on June 2, 1886. One other President took a bride while in office, John Tyler, but he was married in the home of Miss Julia Gardiner, in this city, in 1844, his first wife having died at the White House after his term as President had begun.

A Friend of the "Bums."—The death of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins Hadley, for twenty years superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Mission in New York City, robs many a converted New York "bum" of a faithful and helpful friend. After having been himself a hopeless drunkard, a gambler, a thief, and then a "bum," Hadley had for years spent most of his time trying to uplift others. Mr. Hadley, we learn from the New York *Times*, came of good English stock, his mother being the daughter of a minister and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. He was born in a log cabin in Malta Township, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1842. He became a drunkard and later a thief, and was so often in danger of the penitentiary that he was compelled to leave Ohio. He came to New York and got a place with an insurance company through the influence of his brother, Col. H. H. Hadley, but whisky lost him this place, and he was quickly in the gutter. He drifted from saloon to saloon, and was frequently on the verge of suicide.

How Hadley first came to the mission is told in his book, "Down in Water Street," which was published a few years ago. We read:

One Tuesday evening on the 18th of April, 1882, I sat in a saloon in Harlem, a homeless, friendless, dying drunkard. I had pawned or sold everything that would bring a drink. I could not sleep unless I was dead drunk. I had not eaten for days, and for four nights preceding I had suffered with delirium tremens, or the horrors, from midnight till morning. I had often said: "I will never be a tramp; I will never be cornered; for when that time comes, if it ever does, I will find a home in the bottom of the river!" But the Lord so ordered it that when that time did come, I was not able to walk one-quarter of the way to the river. As I sat there thinking, I seemed to feel some great and mighty presence. I did not know then what it was. I walked up to the bar and pounded it with my fist till I made the glasses rattle. Those who stood by, drinking, looked on with scornful curiosity. I said I would never take another drink, if I died in the street; and, reader, I felt as though that would happen before morning. Something said, "If you want to keep this promise, go and have yourself locked up." I went to the nearest station house, a short distance away, and had myself locked up.

I was placed in a narrow cell, and it seemed as though all the demons that could find room came in that place with me.

But he says that there was another spirit there which whispered "pray" and ever combatted the demons with "Pray some more." He went to his brother's house and was cared for, and on the following Sunday evening, he went to Jerry McAuley's mission. Here again he tried to pray, but it seemed to be impossible. He asked McAuley to pray for him. Said Jerry: "All the prayers in the world won't save you unless you pray for yourself."

Later, in his brother's home, he felt that the assistance for which he now begged had been given, and he told his brother, H. H. Hadley (who was not then a "professing" Christian), that he had been converted. Four years later he succeeded McAuley as superintendent of the mission, and there, while leading a meeting, had

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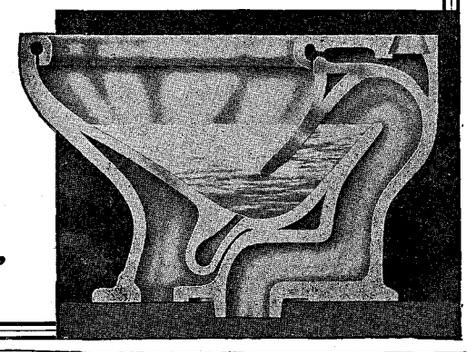

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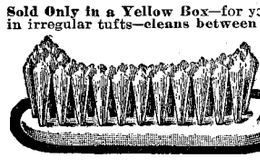

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the satisfaction of hearing this brother announce his intention of devoting himself to God's service.

During Hadley's years of service at Water Street not less than 75,000 persons are said to have announced their intention to begin to live a better life at the meetings conducted by converts. Before the mission worker died, after an illness of only a week, one of the nurses heard him say: "My poor bums, my poor bums; who will look out for them for me?"

Happy Mme. Fallieres.—The new President of France, we are told by the Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Chronicle,* owes his triumph to his wife. "These days are crowning my life," Mme. Fallieres is quoted as saying. The correspondent adds:

Mme. Fallieres undoubtedly has "created" her husband and he recognizes that he owes every step upward to her stimulus or her planning, although she has always remained in the background.

At the Senate Palace Mme. Fallieres made an admirable hostess. Stately of presence, with a grave, amiable face and a kindly smile, she did the honors while her husband was President of the Senate like one to the manner born.

Fallieres is, indeed, fortunate in his wife. For, be it understood, the role of "Mme. La Presidente" is highly important within the Elysée Palace, even though she has no official existence outside of it.

MME. FALLIERES,

Who is said to be largely responsible for the success of President Fallières in French politics.

President-elect Fallieres started life with an excellent head for politics, but he was notoriously easy-going and inactive; he lacked ambition. He would have been perfectly contented probably to live and die a respected lawyer or the paternal Mayor of a sun-drowsy southern town. But one day at a ceremony at Nerac an old priest predicted that the Mayor would become President of the Republic. Madame took fire at the thought. Why should he not become President?

She established at Nerac a true political salon on old-fashioned lines. She toiled unobtrusively to make her husband significant all over the country side. She surrounded him with useful friendships and deftly shunted off acquaintances whom the unsuspecting man trusted, but who his clairvoyant wife foresaw were likely to retard his progress. She was all the more resolute in realizing her ambition because she was determined to justify herself for having married a man at whom her family sneered as a crack-brained revolutionist; at best, one of a mind far from serious. For Fallieres as a youth was exceptionally frolicsome and as a student unfailingly failed in his examinations.

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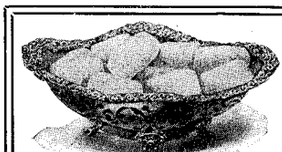

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Chiefs of the Suffragists.—The woman suffragists lately held their national convention in Baltimore, and aside from the deliberations the interest in the sessions centered mainly about the number of octogenarian and distinguished workers in the suffrage cause. The oldest of the living workers in this movement is Miss Susan B. Anthony, who recently completed her 86th year. "The suffragist movement is peculiarly fortunate," says the Baltimore *News*, "in being able to center its gathering about a figure that embodies in so extraordinary a degree the character of serene, dignified, cheerful and vigorous old age as does Miss Anthony."

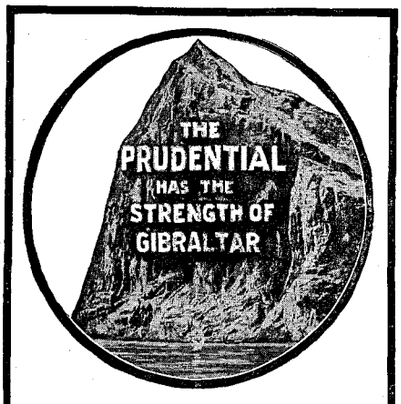
Miss Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton and Dr. Anna Shaw excited the greatest popular, personal interest, we are told by Jane A. Stewart, who writes in the Boston *Transcript*:

Picking out the notable personages has been the pleasant occupation of the curious, conservative Baltimore audiences to whom the convention of suffragists appeared at first like a "freak" show. One woman was disappointed in Susan B. Anthony when she found she did not wear short hair, nor have "I am a suffragist" placarded on any of her garments. "Why, she looks like a dear old grandmother!" she exclaimed involuntarily, and then subsided with a thoughtful look.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, "the brightest woman in America," as a delegate behind me enthusiastically called her, is as strong a personality as any present. Even her witty, logical, eloquent speech does not distract the attention of the audience from the woman. She is much shorter in stature than Miss Anthony or most of the other leaders. Her patrician nose and twinkling black eyes have far more of the eagle or hawk than the dove. She uses some telling counter-arguments and finely-rounded sentences to arouse the popular mind. Such statements as "one can but wish, with his recognized desire for 'fair play,' and his policy of a 'square deal,' it had occurred to the President of the United States that if five millions of American women are employed in gainful occupations, every principle of justice known to a republic would demand that these five millions of toiling women should be enfranchised to enable them to secure and enforce legislation for their own protection," and "electricity and steam have done more to scatter households and divide family interests than have education and industry among women. Why do not men recognize this fact, and instead of raising false issues, such as 'Women's Clubs,' 'Women's Higher Education,' 'Women's Freedom of Thought and Action,' accept the inevitable and in a spirit of helpfulness endeavor to aid women in their search for the right path in the new ways which lie before them?" were winged with such oratorical magic as to set the convention wild with applause.

Much the same power, we are told further, is exercised by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is president of the World's Alliance of Suffragists. Another leader is Miss Alice Henry, of Australia, of whom we read:

The patient workers in the hidebound districts of the United States listen with glistening eyes



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and smiles of pleasure to her cheerful portrayal of the good results of the suffrage in the distant continent. Miss Henry is besieged by querists anxious to know "how it works." She has her own map of Australia, and some big printed sheets, on one of which is printed the good results, as follows:

1. Pre-maternity acts.
2. Age of consent raised.
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5. Children's condition improved.
6. Legal profession opened to women.

All of which has been secured through the political activity of women. That success still leaves something to be achieved is shown in Australia, where, although women have national and State suffrage, they do not yet enjoy to any degree the privilege of local suffrage. Miss Henry is in this country on a visit, and is studying especially the problems of dependent children and independent women.

While most of the leaders of the suffragists are octogenarians, younger women, we learn, are coming up to take the place of the older workers.

A new leader whose prepossessing appearance and splendid address won instant recognition from the pleased and responsive convention is Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Suffrage League. Mrs. Stewart's dark eyes glowed with hope and prophetic fire as she described the enlistment of the notable workers, Mrs. Ellen Henrotin and Jane Addams, in the campaign now on to get the woman's franchise incorporated in the proposed new charter for the city of Chicago.

This movement in Chicago and the older one in Oregon are the points on which the batteries of the suffragists are now being turned in a broadside that is expected, with true suffrage optimism, to win out in both cases. Incidental to the Oregon situation, where the initiative and referendum is having its first demonstration in connection with a woman's suffrage legislative campaign, the women are appropriately taking up the study of the initiative and referendum, and an expert on this subject, George H. Shibley, is on the programme this year.

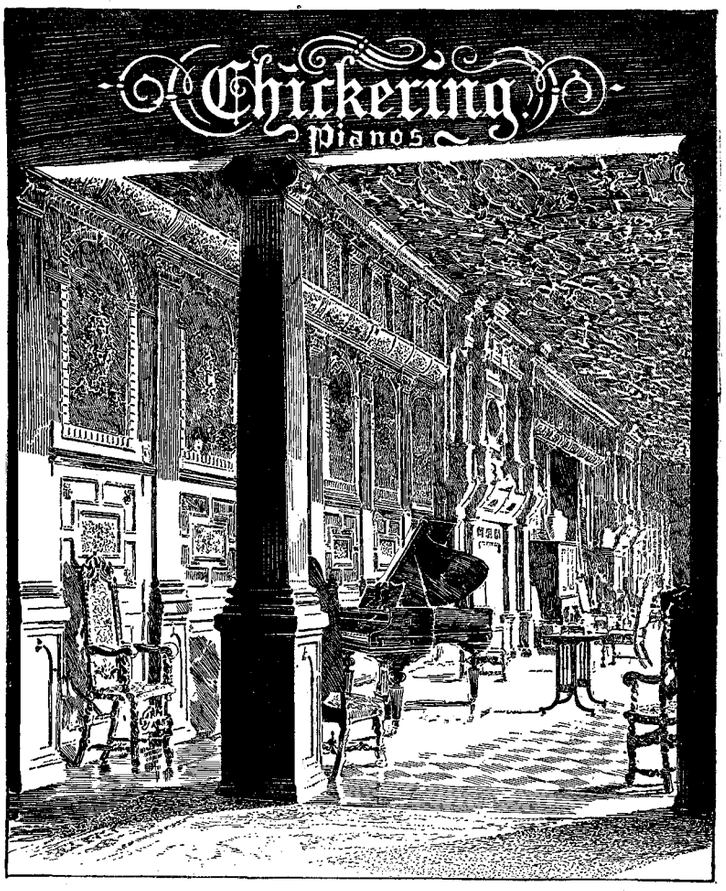
Another subject to which the suffragists have had their attention called this year in a marked and impressive way is that of working women's unions.

Steffens's Interview with Cannon.—Mr. Lincoln Steffens, while in Washington in the capacity of a private citizen to learn how far Congress represents the people, encountered Speaker Cannon the other day, and this is what the Cleveland *Leader* says happened:

The interview was no light affair. It dealt with basic principles, and there was much in it about the Constitution, functions, prerogatives, elemental rights, inherent tendencies, and the like. The Speaker was sitting squarely on the back of his neck, and had consumed eleven cigars by the time the ordeal was over, and Mr. Steffens had discovered a lot of things. Then came a more momentous discovery. "Uncle Joe" lowered his feet, pulled himself together, and, rising, laid a paternal hand on Mr. Steffens's shoulder.

"Mr. Steffens," he said, "you are a mighty bright young man. You wield a ready and a facile pen. I might even call it trenchant. I am glad you came to Washington—glad for your sake and for the country's.

"Mr. Steffens"—the Speaker's voice grew even more earnest—"do you know what I would do with you if I owned you? By that I mean if I had control of you as your publishers have? Well, I'd keep you here in Washington quite a spell. I'd give you plenty of time to go to the bottom of things. I'd have you study a great deal of law, saturate yourself with Blackstone, as it were, and then I'd have you take up the Constitution and study that in the light of the law you had learned. And then I'd have you turn your attention to the organization of this Government—take the various departments to pieces and put them together again, as it were. And then I'd have you take up our public men—



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the President, the members of his Cabinet, and the leaders of Congress—and subject them to the closest scrutiny—sort o' turn an X-ray on them, as it were. And then"—a long pause—"after about ten years I'd have you write something.

"I don't know," added the Speaker, as he bowed the explorer out of the room, "but that I'd have you devote twenty years to study before beginning to write."

The Meeting of Napoleon and Goethe.—Robert de Fiers, in an article in *Liberte* (Paris), gives some notes of the famous meeting between Napoleon and Goethe, taken by a French officer, who presumably saw and heard all that then occurred. The writer thus describes the historic interview:

The Emperor, who was returning from a great review, was attended to the gates of the Erfurt castle by the 103d infantry regiment. As he mounted the stairs, there walked beside him the Emperor Alexander (with whom he had just formed an alliance), the King of Saxony, the King of Würtemberg, the Grand Duke Constantine, and Prince William of Prussia. In the midst of the officers was noticed a man about sixty years old, in civilian's dress, who was speaking with Maréchal Lannes. While the Emperor goes into his apartments, Lannes introduces his companion.

"By the Emperor's command," says he, "Von Goethe."

Goethe is led into a great hall. The Emperor is sitting at table breakfasting. Behind him stand the ministers and the members of the imperial household talking together in low tones.

"Your name is Goethe?" asked the Emperor, without looking up. "Yes, your Majesty." "How old are you?" "Sixty years, your Majesty." "What tragedies have you written?" "'Iphigenia,' 'Egmont,' 'Torquato Tasso.'" "Have you seen my theatre? What do you think of my actors?" "Excellent, your majesty." "I'm glad that my actors please in Germany. 'Mahomet' has been well played, but the piece is bad." "I have translated it, your Majesty." "Really? That proves that your opinion of it differs from mine. I've read your 'Werther.' You're the manager of the Weimar theatre?" "Yes, your Majesty." "I should greatly like to see German actors play once more. Day after to-morrow, I want to inspect the battlefield of Jena with the Emperor of Russia; from there I want to go to Weimar. Say to the Grand Duke that I should like to see his theater. Talma and Duchesnois come with me. Duroc!"

Maréchal Duroc approaches.

"How is it in Poland? I've received no news. Make out a statement on the population of the country, on its financial resources, its crops, and its means of subsistence. Herr von Goethe!" "Your Majesty!" "What think you of Talma?" "He's an eminent artist, tragedy incarnate." "D' you wish to make his acquaintance?" "I should be happy to . . ." "Wait . . . Talma comes to me every day after breakfast."

Talleyrand enters.

"Ah! come here. I've received a report from Fouché that by no means speaks in your favor." The Emperor jumps up, leads Talleyrand into a corner, and vehemently protests to him. A lord-in-waiting announces: "The King of Würtemberg!" The Emperor turns round, and says with a bored air: "I'm busy—urgent business. I shall be glad to see the King in the evening at the theater." The lord-in-waiting departs. The Emperor takes up the conversation again, but the lord-in-waiting appears anew.

"Your Majesty, the actor Talma." "Let him come. Lannes, here a moment. To-morrow review of the Forty-fourth, and the Hundred-and-Third line regiment. In the first rank put private Girand, of company six of the Hundred-and-Third regiment. He was at Marengo; I wish to speak to him, he's to have the cross. The troops are to appear in dress uniform. The parade takes place at five o'clock. Talma, what programme have we for to-day?" "'Cinna,' or 'Andromache,' or 'Britannicus.' Your Majesty needs only to choose." "Good! Then I

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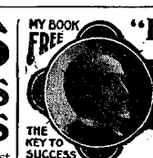

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wish 'Cæsar's Death.' A moment more. . . . Herr von Goethe. . . . Talma. . . . Good morning, gentlemen, I must sleep a quarter of an hour."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Rapid Ris of John Mitchell.—The United States offers many examples of men in positions of power and trust who began life in humble positions, but few of these careers are more dramatic than the rapid rise of John Mitchell from a worker in the coal mines to the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America. The important events in the life of this great labor leader are told as follows by Frank J. Warne in his recent book, "The Coal-Mine Workers":

John Mitchell was born at Braidwood, Ill., on February 4, 1869, the son of a miner and farmer. Deprived of his mother within two and of his father within four years after his birth, he was at an early age left in the care of his stepmother. His schooling was meager, being secured only at intervals when there was no demand for his labor upon the farm. Thrown upon his own resources when only thirteen years of age, he entered the coal mines at his birthplace for a livelihood.

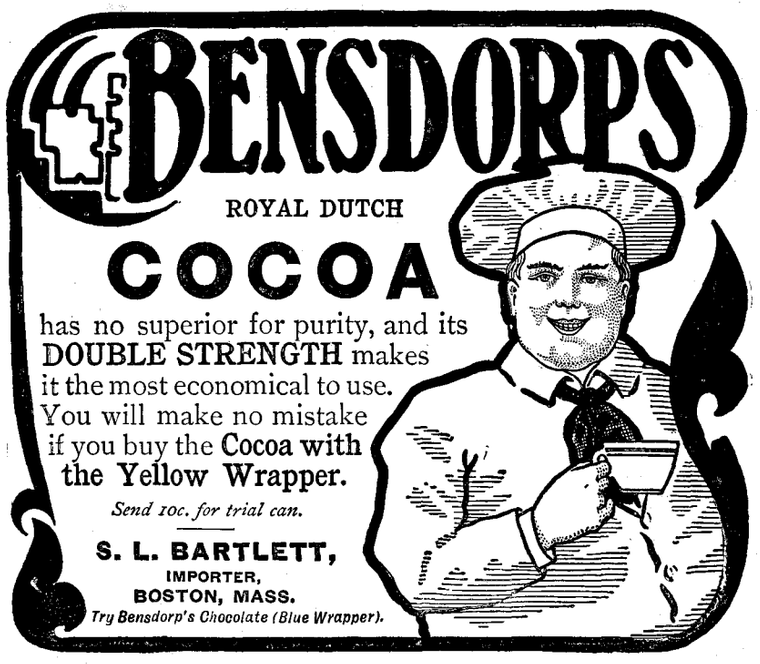
It was while thus engaged in that State that he first came under the influence of the labor movement as then directed by the Knights of Labor. It made him restless, and with the indomitable will of his Irish parentage he set out determined to see something of the world. He visited Colorado, New Mexico, and other western and southwestern States, working in the coal mines to support himself. Drifting back to the Illinois coal field in 1886, he became a mine worker at Spring Valley, and took an active part in the labor movement there as president of the Knights of Labor local organization. When twenty-two years of age he married Miss Katherine O'Rourke, of Spring Valley; five children have been born to them, of whom three are living. While residing at Spring Valley, Mr. Mitchell served at one time as president of its board of education.

Thirsting for knowledge, he read everything within his reach, joined debating societies, independent political-reform clubs, and various social organizations, in which many opportunities came to him to exercise his mental faculties and to cultivate the art of speech-making. When the United Mine Workers of America was organized in January, 1890, he was among the first to be enrolled as a member in his district. He was a delegate to the sub-district and district conventions; secretary-treasurer of the northern Illinois sub-district, at that time embracing all the State then organized; and in 1896 chairman of the Illinois mine workers' legislative committee, with headquarters at the State capitol to work for labor legislation. He served later as a member of the Illinois state executive board, and as a national organizer.

In January, 1898, at the Columbus convention, Mr. Mitchell was elected national vice-president, and in September of the same year the executive board made him acting president to succeed Mr. M. D. Ratchford, who resigned to become a member of the United States Industrial Commission. The national convention of the United Mine Workers at Pittsburg in January, 1899, confirmed this choice and elected him as its president for the following year. Mr. Mitchell has been re-elected each year since then. He is second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and a prominent member of the National Civic Federation.

A President Who Talks in His Sleep.—From the numerous stories that are being told of Mr. Fallières, the new President of France, the London *Globe* prints this one:

Mr. Fallières is a corpulent, heavily-built man, and it seems that after dinner he occasionally falls off into a post-prandial nap. One evening when the new President was dining at the Elysée, after a heavy day at the Senate, he found himself utterly unable to keep his eyes open, and when the man-servant brought around Mr. Fallières's coffee that worthy gentleman was asleep. Fearing to wake him, the domestic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placed the coffee on the table and retired. And Mr. Fallières slumbered on. And as he slept he dreamed. Whether the memory of the troublous times of his youth was upon him or whether the vision of the German Emperor with his legions crossing the frontier disturbed his digestion we are not told, but as he dreamed the veteran President of the Senate was heard to murmur the famous line of Victor Hugo, "Give me powder and balls." Then he lapsed into silence again, and again he was heard, in a deep, sleepy voice, calling for powder and balls. At first Mr. Loubet, who was sitting near his old friend, paid no attention, and the guests continued their conversation. But when for the sixth time Mr. Fallières repeated his request, "Give me powder and balls," the President of the Republic turned imploringly to his companions at the table, and in a somewhat irritated voice, exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, give him powder and balls." At this moment Mr. Fallières awoke, but as his fellow-guests discreetly pretended to have observed nothing, he quietly helped himself to a piece of sugar and drank up his coffee.

The Turning Point in Dr. Rainsford's Life.—In his book, "A Preacher's Story of His Life and Work," which was published over two years ago, Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford gives some illuminating incidents of his career. The following story tells how he first became interested in mission work:

My first visit to the East Side of London was, I believe, the turning point in my life. I was a gawky boy, but through my father's influence I had entrée to some of the best houses in London, so when this committee was formed, I knew personally half of the members. One day Admiral Fishbourne came to lunch with my father and said to me:

"Willie, come over with me to the East Side of London; I want you to see what we are trying to do there." We went to East London to an old chapel in a dirty street where there were about four hundred poor women working. These women met together twice a week for three hours' work, getting sixpence; I think they also got what they were working on, and when the work was done some one gave an address. They were very ignorant, and very poor; there had been no social movement to reach these people, but these charming ladies (no blue-stocking type) took the trouble to show these poor women how to work, and talked with them, and that was something. Well, I went to this chapel, talked with the women, asked questions, etc., and when the time came for the address, the admiral, a great big man, got up and said, "My friends [I hope God has forgiven him the lie], my young friend William Rainsford is here today, and has come to make an address." I had no more idea of talking to these people than the man in the moon; I had never even talked in Sunday School, so when I heard him say that I shivered with dismay and terror. I was only seventeen; there were half a dozen ladies present, of whom I was naturally afraid, and four hundred poor women looking up at me. I seized the Bible upside down and stammered and sputtered something for three or four minutes. The agony of that thing is still vivid in my mind. Afterwards one of the ladies, a sweet, Christian woman, came to me and said, "Now you must come back next Tuesday." I went back and I spoke again. I think it was largely conceit that gave me courage, but I had made a beginning; but I think God uses our miserable little sins and mistakes often for His purposes. It ended by my speaking regularly to these women. I liked to go, and they listened. So this work in the chapel had important results as far as I was concerned.

Henry H. Rogers at Home.—A pen portrait of Mr. H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, giving his "other side," is contributed to the current *M. A. P. in America* (New York). "Like others who have been over-abused or praised by the public," we read, Mr. Rogers, "has traits and characteristics which make for a more even swing of the balances." To quote further:

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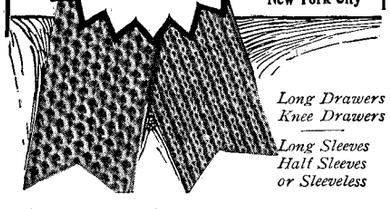

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Mr. Rogers possesses some very human and attractive qualities. At Fairhaven, Mass., the town which gladly assumes all responsibility for the Standard Oil magnate, Mr. Rogers is considered one of the most democratic of men. In return for its being his native place and for its fidelity, Mr. Rogers has transformed Fairhaven so thoroughly that it is called "The Eden of Southern Massachusetts," and it has become one of the show places of New England. Years ago, as a boy, he was employed in weighing sugar and drawing molasses in the old Union grocery, at Fairhaven.

H. H. Rogers is Superintendent of Streets in Fairhaven. His draw for his work is $3.00 per day. Incidentally, he disburses millions in beautifying the town. It is his principal diversion, when at home, in summer. Nothing suits him so well as to shower gifts upon his native town, though all that is given is useful and wisely planned. Immense sums have been expended in buildings, in macadamized streets, in extending and curbing sidewalks, and in planting trees. Just now a thirty-acre park is being laid out and beautified at his expense.

As a humorist Mr. Rogers ranks high in Fairhaven estimation. He is president of the Fairhaven High School, being a member of the first class to graduate from that school. At a recent meeting of the alumni Mr. Rogers asked the treasurer to kindly state the balance on hand.

"Sixty cents," was the reply.

"As the report shows that there is a sufficient amount for an elaborate celebration, we will now proceed to arrange for the event," said Mr. Rogers. And the members proceeded to "arrange" with much merriment. At the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the high school at a mock school session, Mr. Rogers read a composition entitled "The Hen Roasted, or Truth Fricasseed."

"You'll find my text," he said, "in last year's Robert B. Thomas's Farmers' Almanack, 11th month, 22d verse."

Referring to his text, he continued: "It is unusual for the Prophet Thomas to make such a remark, for generally his calendar is covered with 'Look out for snow about this time.' Evidently the distinguished patriarch of the weather tried to drive the hen through the garden gate, and with her usual rebellious spirit she flew over the garden wall."

Mr. Rogers further said: "Listen to the racket the hen makes when she detaches herself from an egg that is not worth more than two cents at the outside. To hear her you would think she had committed murder. Speaking of eggs," he continued, "a woman went into a grocery store and inquired of the proprietor, 'Are the eggs good?' 'Well,' he replied, 'we call them Saturday night eggs, Madam, because they've tried all the week to be good.'"

Mrs. Longworth's Pluck in the Face of Peril.—Burr McIntosh, in speaking about the Taft Philippine trip a few days before Alice Roosevelt became the bride of Nicholas Longworth, said:

"I don't know of an American or any other foreigner, though, who ever made such an impression on the Empress of China as did Miss Roosevelt. You see, that girl is just a typical American. Her independence is beautiful, and it is tempered with a tact which always makes it comprehended and accepted anywhere. And

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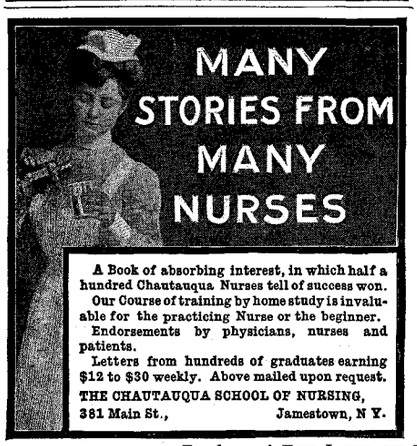

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courage? You can't make her lose her nerve. You doubtless know that it isn't like Druid Hill Park when you travel around over there among those islands. You are right in among a lot of real savages, and the animals aren't kept in cages. Through some of the wildest parts of the islands the officials of the party were forced to go at times. The ladies of the party were not cordially invited to accompany them on all of these marches. But when the danger seemed like real danger, there was no keeping the daughter of the President behind, and whenever she could get any of the older ladies to accompany her she was always on hand.

On the long ride across the Mindanao trail she and Representative Longworth rode together way in the van, and if anything was necessary to cement a love match, already begun, those wild rides among the hills did it. On that ride through the wildest part of the Philippines we had four troops of cavalry with us. In the mountains through which we passed, camping by night and traveling by day, there were 60,000 Moros. Don't you think a girl with courage like that would make any fellow's heart bump around at a rather lively rate?

At Hongkong there were rumors of bitterness against the party at Canton, where already the city was placarded with signs bearing the portrait of Miss Roosevelt in a sedan chair, being carried by four turtles in place of coolies. This is a threatening insult, which a Chinaman would fight to the death if made against him. Consul-General Bragg strongly advised the American women to stay in Hongkong, but Miss Alice wanted to see Canton, and that settled it. A gunboat was placed at her service. Consul and Mrs. Lay, Mrs. Senator Newlands, Miss Boardman, Miss MacMillan, and "Nick" made a party, and they all went to Canton, enjoyed their stay, and came back unharmed. Really those are two of the best children that ever lived, and the country may well be proud of them both.

A Great Hymn in Fifteen Minutes.—As a companion to the story, "Twelve minutes to write a popular song," one of our readers sends us the following statement from Fanny Crosby, regarding the writing of that world-wide hymn, "Safe in the arms of Jesus." We read:

One day Mr. W. H. Doane, who had composed much beautiful music, came to me hurriedly and exclaimed: "Fanny, I have just forty minutes to catch the train for Cincinnati. During that time you must write me a hymn, and allow me a few minutes to catch the train." I happened to be in a good mood for writing. He hummed the melody to which he wanted the words written, and in fifteen minutes I gave them to him. Upon his arrival in Cincinnati he published the hymn.

Our First Ambassador to Japan.—Luke E. Wright, Governor-General of the Philippines, will go to Japan as our first ambassador to that country, provided, of course, that the Senate approves his nomination. Judge Wright was born in Tennessee in 1847. He was for eight years the attorney-general of Tennessee, and was a member of the Memphis bar when appointed to the post of vice-governor of the Philippines. Mr. Wright is a Democrat and an ex-Confederate. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

Governor Wright has been at the head of the Philippine administration since the close of 1903, and throughout the whole period of his service has earned an enviable reputation for industry, sagacity and executive talent. He succeeded to a difficult position at a difficult time and as a substitute for the present Secretary of War, whose fine career in the Philippines had established standards of excellence in administration that were none too easy to copy. Governor Wright will find in Tokio very different conditions from any that have previously

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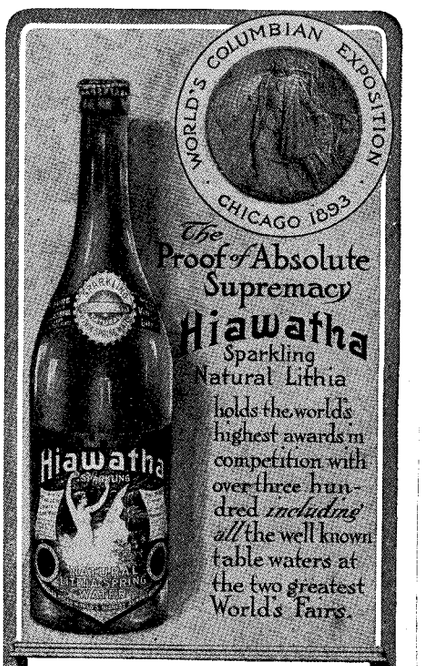

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confronted American representatives there. The position of Japan in the international scale has been considerably shifted by war. Questions of commerce and politics affecting this country in its relation to Japan or to China as a neighbor, and, in one sense, a protectorate of Japan are almost certain to arise. To deal successfully with these a man of experience, intelligence and firmness is required, a man in whom the government of his country reposes the same measure of confidence given by the Japanese Government to Viscount Aoki, the new Japanese ambassador to Washington. Governor Wright is such a man and the country is fortunate that he is available for the post.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Natural Inference.—"You know political candidates in Rome wore white robes before the election to show how pure and innocent they were."

"Then if they were anything like modern political candidates, I don't wonder that Rome howled."—*Baltimore American.*

Holding Out a Hope.—This is what the litigant in the adjoining county wrote to the Circuit clerk:

"Is it necessary for me to be at the trial in person? When does my case come up?"

Response by the Circuit clerk:

"No; your attorney can represent you. You will have your hearing week after next."

Rejoinder by litigant:

"If you are sure of that I'll come. I'm deaf."—*Chicago Tribune.*

In a Class by Himself.—An Irish drill sergeant was instructing some recruits in the mysteries of marching movements, and found great difficulty in getting a countryman of his to halt when the command was given.

After explaining and illustrating several times, he approached the recruit, sized him up silently for a couple of minutes, then demanded his name.

"Fitzgerald, sor," was the reply.

"Did you ever drive a donkey, Fitz?"

"Yes, sor."

"What did you say when you wished him to stop?"

"Whoa."

The sergeant turned away and immediately put his squad in motion. After they had advanced a dozen yards or so he bawled out at the top of his lungs: "Squad, halt! Whoa, Fitzgerald!"—*New York World.*

Rather Too Much to Expect.—SHIPWRECKED MARINER (to the native who is showing his friendship by rubbing noses in the usual native way): "Look 'ere, I don't mind you makin' me a king or a hemperor, but I'm 'anged if I'll be a bloomin' pocket'an'kercher."—*London Sketch.*

Relief in Sight.—"I see scientists declare the sun will burn itself out in 600,000,000 years."

"What about it?"

"I was thinking what a relief it will be for the laborers on the Panama Canal."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

No Doubt of It.—The lesson was from the "Prodigal Son," and the Sunday School teacher was dwelling on the character of the elder brother. "But amidst all the rejoicing," he said, "there was one to whom the preparation of the feast brought no joy, to whom the prodigal's return gave no pleasure, but only bitterness; one who did not approve of the feast being held, and had no wish to attend it. Now can any of you tell who this was?" There was a short silence, followed by a vigorous cracking of thumbs, and then from a dozen little mouths came the chorus: "Please, sir, it was the fatted calf."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Only Her Own Share.—MISTRESS: "Bridget, why didn't you finish winding the clock? You only gave it a couple of turns."

MAID: "Yez must remember that I'll be lavin' yez to-morry, mum, and I'd not be afther doin'

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anny of th' new gyurl's wor-rk!"—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Government Ownership Again.—"Dar ain' gwinter be no whippin' pos'," said Mrs. Thisbe Brown.

"No," answered Mrs. Sophronia Jackson, "an' I mus' say I's glad of it. Dis idea of havin' 'em walk into yoh house an' boss yoh own husban' aroun' looks too much like gover'ment ownership to suit me."—*Washington Star.*

Willie Still Doing Things.

Willie tied the baby's ear
Firmly to the chandelier;
Baby chuckled, full of glee—
'Twas his ear of corn, you see.
—*Princeton Tiger.*

Willie pulled him by his tongue;
Round and round the room they swung;
Baby seemed to like it, though—
'Twas his wagon tongue, you know.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Willie having done these two,
Looked to find what else to do;
Cut his head up half an hour—
'Twas his head of cauliflower.
—*New York Mail.*

Willie pounded baby's head,
And the infant, smiling, said:
"Oogie joogle, umpty tum"—
'Twas the head of baby's drum.
—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Willie with his papa's hatchet,
Gave the baby's face a knock;
Baby crowed with joy, for 'twas the
Face of baby's nursery clock.
—*Boston Post.*

Willie's little appetite
Longed for something nice and light.
Ate his leg, the little glutton,
'Twas his little leg of mutton.
—*Montreal Star.*

Willie then, for a surprise,
Dug out both of baby's eyes;
Baby laughed, gave Will a hug—
'Twas his 'tater's eyes he dug.
—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Little Willie took a drop
While held by his loving pop;
Did it hurt him? Not a bit.
Paregoric makes pain git.
—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Willie sawed his leg in two,
Fed it to him in a stew;
Baby didn't care a button—
It was baby's leg of mutton.
—*Cleveland News.*

His Hope for Revenge.—JUDGE (to barber sentenced to death): "If you have a last request, the court will be glad to grant it."

BARBER: "I should like to shave the prosecuting attorney."—*Jugend* (Munich).

Six Weeks Later.—SHE (after elopement): "I received a letter from papa to-day."

HE: "Well?"

SHE: "He writes that he had just finished making his will."

HE: "Did he remember us?"

SHE: "Yes, indeed. He has left all his money to an asylum for hopeless idiots."—*Chicago News.*

A Financier.—TEACHER: "If I gave you fifteen cents, and you spent eight cents for candy, two cents for marbles and one cent for an apple, what would you have left?"

TOMMY: "Fifteen cents."

TEACHER: "Now, how can you give such a silly answer?"

TOMMY: "I would. I'd charge the stuff to pa."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Waldo Gets Sore.—VISITOR: "And so this is little Waldo? My, my! what a big boy you've grown to be—I wouldn't have believed it possible."

WALDO: "Mother, doesn't it pass your comprehension how persons in whom one would nat-

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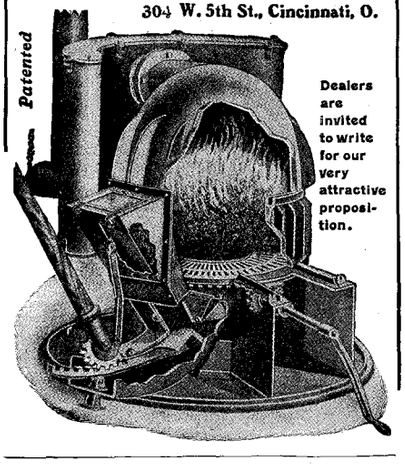

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urally expect an ordinary degree of intelligence appear to believe, all history and nature to the contrary, that the children of their acquaintance will always remain infants; and persist in expressing surprise when they observe the perfectly natural increase in one's stature?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Revenge.—MRS. A: "And is she such a terrible cook?"

MRS. Z: "Terrible is no name for it. Why, she burns up everything, breaks all the dishes and chases the children out of the kitchen with a broom."

MRS. A: "Gracious! Why don't you discharge her?"

MRS. Z: "Sh! I am waiting to give her a good recommendation to some one I dislike."—*Chicago News.*

Early Indications.—"How is John doin' in his studies?" asked Farmer Corntossel. "Not very well," answered the professor. "He is regular in attendance, but he never answers any of my questions." "Well, mebbe it's a good sign. He may turn out to be one of these high-financiers."—*Washington Star.*

They Also Serve, etc.—BENEVOLENT GENTLEMAN: "My little boy, have you no better way to spend this beautiful afternoon than by standing in front of the gate, idling away your time?"

BOY: "I ain't idling away my time. There's a chump inside with my sister, who is paying me sixpence an hour to watch for pa."—*Pick-Me-Up* (London).

Not So Bad.—CHOLLY NITWIT: "When I was introduced to you I was so overcome with pleasure, bah Jove, that I lost my wits completely, y'know."

DOLLY HOTSHOTT: "Then you must forgive me for a mental injustice I have always done you. I thought you were born that way."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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I've tramped the live-long day,
And not a friendly hand was raised
To help me on my way;
"O give me work or I must starve!"
I plead with tearful eye,
"O, you're too old, go drown yourself,
Get out of here and die."

I wore my medal on my breast,
That Congress gave, you know,
When I plunged in that fire of hell
Near fifty years ago;
The General said I saved the day,
For we were near beat out;
The reinforcements turned their flank
And drove them in a rout.

The Government, I've tried that too,
But though it resolutes
To give the Vet'ran preference,
It does it when it suits
The district leader's surly views;
That's mighty seldom, for
It's easier to throw us down
With civil service law.

So, Mary Ann, just pack my things,
It ain't no use to try,
There's scarce a morsel in the house,
If I stay here I'll die;
Perhaps the Soldiers' home ain't full,
Maybe they'll take me in,
And then good-bye to home and friends,
To country and to kin.

—*Anonymous, sent in by Gen. Horatio C. King.*

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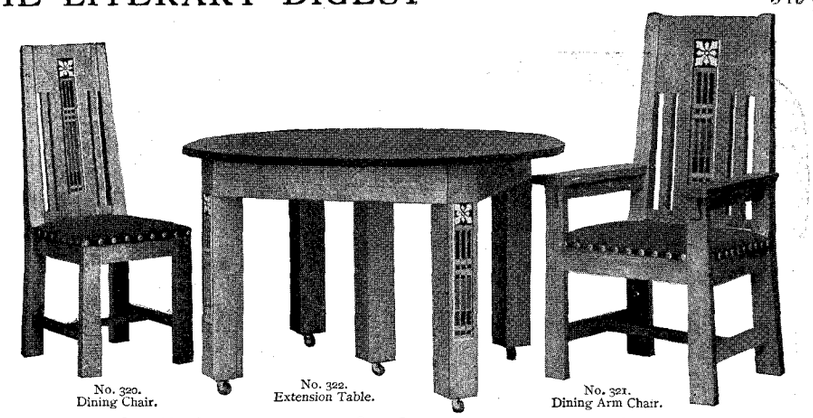

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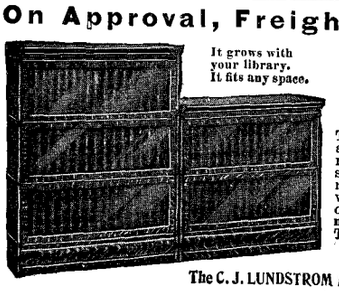

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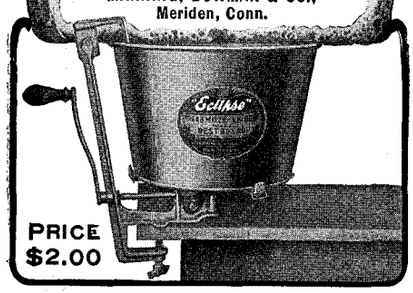

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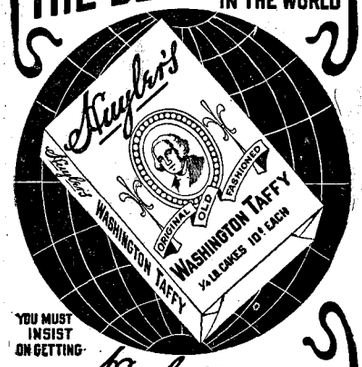

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

February 16.—The struggle between the reactionary forces in the Russian Cabinet is said to have reached such an acute stage that it can only end in the resignation of Mr. Durnovo, the Minister of the Interior, or of Premier Witte.

February 17.—Generals Kuropatkin and Batjanoff are recalled from Manchuria, and General Grodekoff is placed in command of the Russian forces in the Far East. The Czar is said to have averted a disruption of the cabinet by insisting that Witte and Durnovo both remain as his advisers.

February 20.—A hard action is reported between the Czar's troops and 600 mutineers in the Caucasus.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 15.—An attack is made upon a foreign mission at Nyanking, on the Yangtse Kiang River.

It is reported that on January 31, a tidal wave destroyed several villages and resulted in the death of more than fifty persons in the province of Cauca, Colombia.

February 16.—Peruvians are reported to have occupied a town across the frontier of Ecuador.

The British cruiser *Diana* is ordered to Tabah to drive out the Turks who have been encroaching upon the Egyptian territory.

February 17.—The Pope issues an encyclical condemning the French separation law and calling on Catholics to unite in defense of the church.

Venezuela orders all foreign consuls not to board steamers without official permission.

France replies to the German proposals about the question of Moroccan police control.

Chentung Liang Chang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, announces that the danger of an uprising in China is passed, and declares that his Government is prepared to cope with any emergency.

February 18.—Mr. Fallières is installed as President of France.

The body of King Christian is buried at Roskilde among the tombs of other Danish sovereigns.

February 19.—The Hungarian Parliament is dissolved by a show of force at Budapest.

King Edward, in a speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament, indicated a desire for a form of self-government for Ireland.

February 20.—Germany rejects the French offer on the Morocco police problem, and a complete deadlock exists.

February 21.—Advices from Peking tell of attacks upon Catholic missions in the Southeastern provinces.

United States Minister Leishman warns Turkey that the consent of the United States must be obtained before increased duties can be levied on American goods.

February 22.—Religious fanatics in Northern Nigeria, Africa, kill five French officers and capture two others.

The German Reichstag passes the first and second readings of the government's proposal to extend reciprocal tariff rates to the United States until June 30, 1907.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 15.—Senate: The statehood bill is taken up, Senator Dick (O.) speaking in its favor.

House: Bills repealing the law granting American registry to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on American coasts, and increasing $30,000 a year the Federal appropriations to each State and

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Territory for agricultural experiment stations are passed.

February 16.—Final vote in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on the rate bill is postponed because of the absence of Senator Tillman.

February 19th.—Senate: The Senator Smoot case is discussed and the Pure Food bill is debated.

House: Bills prohibiting gambling in the Territories, providing work for the Census Bureau and purchase of coal lands in the Philippines are passed.

February 21.—Senate: The Pure Food bill is passed by a vote of 63 to 4.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 22.—Senate: A railroad rate bill containing a court review feature is introduced by Senator Knox (Pa.) The bill providing penalties for hazing at the Naval Academy is passed.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is again discussed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 15.—The Chinese Imperial Commission sails from New York for Europe.

Secretary of State Root and the British Ambassador are said to be negotiating a treaty for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

President Roosevelt is said to have decided to turn the rate bill situation over to Senator Knox, and to support any measure decided upon by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Illinois Supreme Court upholds the right of Chicago to fix the price of gas in the city limits.

February 16.—A bill to make betting within race-track enclosures a felony is introduced in the New York State Assembly.

Pat Crowe, accused of extorting $25,000 from Mr. Cudahy, the packer, by kidnapping his son, is acquitted at Omaha.

Princeton, Yale and Harvard agree on eligibility rules, prohibiting students from competing on any university team for more than three years.

February 17.—Miss Roosevelt and Congressman Nicholas Longworth are married at the White House.

Midshipmen at Annapolis agree to stop hazing.

Supreme Court Justice Peckham, in a letter to the President of the Mutual Life's Investigating Committee, urges an immediate suit against Richard A. McCurdy for recovery of the money he owes the company.

February 18.—John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance Company, dies at Lakewood, N. J.

February 19.—The President sends to Congress the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission and board of consulting engineers, with a recommendation in favor of a lock canal at Panama.

President Mitchell, of the mine workers, declines an offer of a nomination to Congress from the Democratic organization of an Illinois district.

The United States Supreme Court decides that railways must not sell commodities which they transport as common carriers.

An inquiry is ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the rates and practices of the railroads transporting the products of the Standard Oil Company.

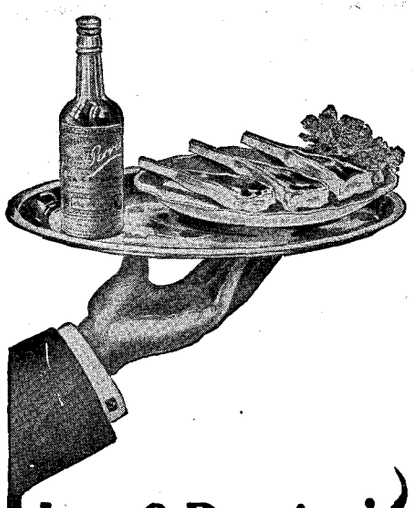
Eight suits are instituted by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Richard A. and Robert H. McCurdy and others for an accounting of all funds improperly spent.

February 20.—Commissioner of Corporations Garfield testifies in the packers' trial in Chicago that he had never promised immunity in regard to the information supplied to him, and that he had never said that information would be treated as confidential.

February 21.—The divorce congress in Washington declares for legal separation instead of absolute divorce.

General Charles H. Grosvenor is defeated for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Eleventh Ohio Congressional District by Albert C. Douglas.

February 22.—The Armstrong legislative committee, appointed to investigate life insurance companies, presents its report to the Legislature at Albany, N. Y., recommending the adoption of eight bills to make many reforms in the methods of the business.



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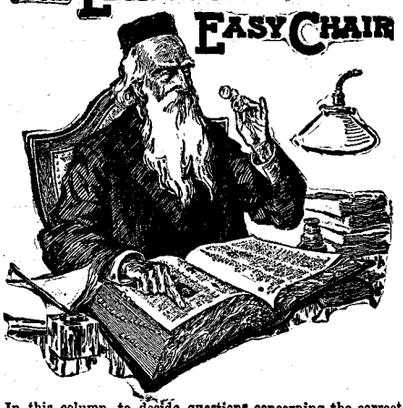

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"W. H. B.," Lily Dale, N. Y.—"(1) Kindly inform me why 'earth,' 'sun,' and 'moon' are not capitalized, while the names of the other planets and stars are, as for example, 'Venus,' 'Jupiter.' (2) Why do we capitalize 'New York,' 'Boston,' and not capitalize 'heaven,' 'hell'? (3) Why do we capitalize 'God,' and not 'devil'? (4) We formerly capitalized pronouns relating to deity. Why was the rule changed?"

Usage controls this. Formerly capitals were very freely used; in modern practise the custom is to use them much less freely. As the words "earth," "sun" and "moon" are regarded as common nouns the initial letters are not capitalized. The other planets and stars are personifications of certain mythical deities, and as such are written with capital initials. If "earth," "sun," and "moon" were used in the same way they too would take capital initials—*Terra* (the wife of Uranus, sometimes called also *Tellus*), *Sol* (who is universally supposed to be the same deity as Apollo, the sun-god, sometimes called *Phoebus*), and *Luna* (the daughter of Hyperion—considered by some of the poets to be the sun itself—and Terra).

The names of cities being proper names are always written with capital initial letters. *Heaven* takes a capital initial when it denotes the Supreme Being and a small letter when used in any of its many other meanings. This may have been due to the influence of the Authorized Version of the Bible on printing. Therein the translators commonly used small letters. In Genesis i. 2, the word is written "heaven," but in the same chapter (verse 8) we find "And God called the firmament Heaven"—the capital letter was used here to designate the sky and all the depth of space beyond the surface of the earth as distinguished from the abode of man.

"God" is capitalized only when the word refers to the Deity; in its other senses it takes a small initial letter. Several reasons may be cited for the printing of "devil" with a small initial letter. First, when the word is used to designate Satan it is generally preceded by the definite article which serves to emphasize the fact that "the devil" stands for the prince of the kingdom of evil. Secondly, altho in its application it is considered a proper name by some authorities "devil" is a common name. The word came into the language from the Greek *diabolos,* slanderer; (Latin, *diabolus;* Anglo-Saxon, *deofol;* Middle English, *deovel*). In the Bible "devil" is commonly written with a small letter, but in two cases in Revelation it is capitalized. Some writers, as Byron, Burns, Carlyle and Goethe, when considering the devil as a distinctly personal being capitalize the word.

In the best modern usage "devil" is written with a lower case initial letter and preceded by "the." (See also Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars.")

"J. W.," Hazleton, Pa.—"Paderewski" is pronounced pa"de-rev'ski—the "a" as in "pad," the "e" as in "element," and the "i" as in "tin."

Hammer the Hammer

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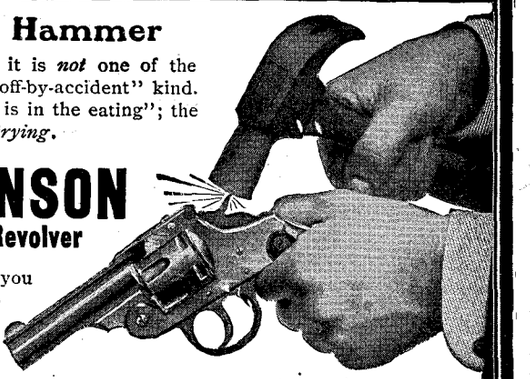

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